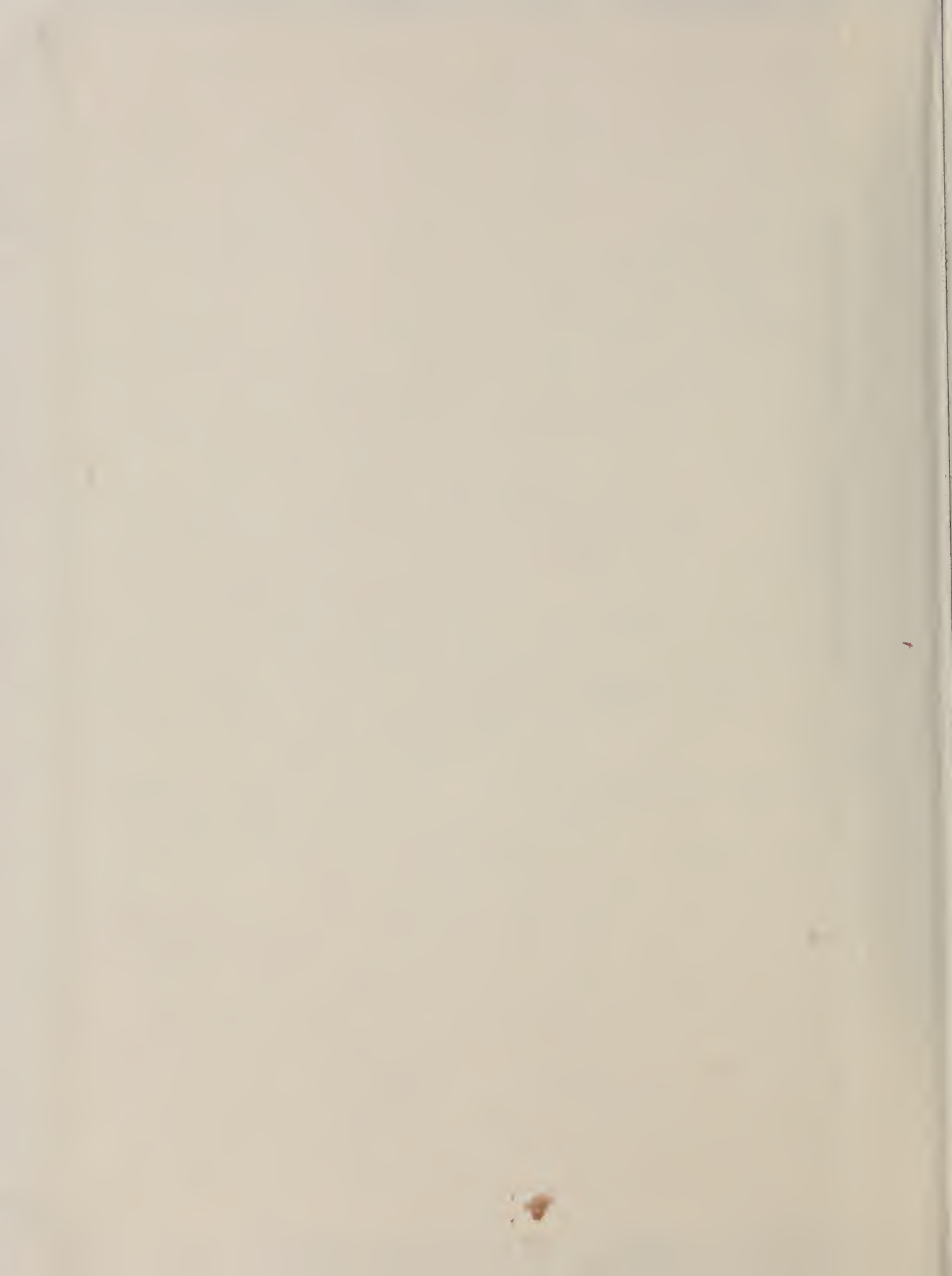


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Congressional Districts of the 98th Congress

ARIZONA

1980



Census of Population and Housing

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Table Finding Guide—Population Characteristics

(Tables 1 and 2 contain complete-count characteristics; tables 3 to 7 present sample characteristics)

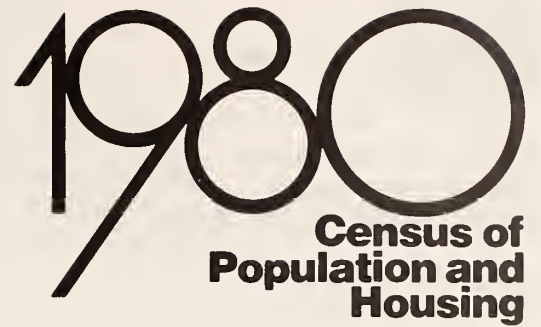
Table Finding Guide—Housing Characteristics

(Tables 1 and 2 contain complete-count characteristics; tables 8 to 11 present sample characteristics)

Subject	States and Congressional Districts		Counties, Places of 10,000 or More, and Townships of 10,000 or More ¹	Subject	States and Congressional Districts			Counties, Places of 10,000 or More, and Townships of 10,000 or More ¹	
	Total	Race or Spanish Origin			All Housing Units	Year-Round Housing Units	Occupied Housing Units		
							Total		Race or Spanish Origin
TOTAL	1, 2, 3, 4		2	TOTAL	1, 2, 8	1, 2, 8, 9	1, 2, 8, 9, 10	11	2
AREA AND RESIDENCE				OCCUPANCY AND VACANCY CHARACTERISTICS					
Land area	1			Tenure			1, 2, 8	11	2
Population density	1			Persons per occupied unit.			1, 2		2
Urban	1, 3			Vacancy status		8			
Rural	3			Vacant seasonal and migratory units	8				
Farm	3								
GENERAL AND SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS				UTILIZATION CHARACTERISTICS					
Age	1, 2	7	2	Persons per room		9	1		
Voting age persons	1, 2	1	2	Bedrooms.			9		
Sex	1, 5	7		Year householder moved into unit			8		
Race	1, 2, 7		2						
Spanish origin	1, 2, 7		2	STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS					
Ancestry	3			Year structure built		9	9		2
Nativity and place of birth.	4			Units in structure		9	9		
Residence in 1975	4			Stories in structure		9			
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	4			Passenger elevator		9			
Marital status	3								
Fertility	3			PLUMBING CHARACTERISTICS					
Family type	1, 2, 3	7	2	Plumbing facilities		8	1, 2		
Household type and relationship	1, 3			Bathroom.		8	8		
Persons in households.	1, 3			Source of water		8			
Persons per household	1, 2, 3		2	Sewage disposal		8			
Group quarters type	1, 3								
Persons in group quarters.	1, 3			EQUIPMENT AND FUELS					
School enrollment.	4			Kitchen facilities.		8			
Years of school completed	4	7		Heating equipment		8			
Veteran status	4			Air-conditioning		8			
				Vehicles available			8		
ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS				Telephone in housing unit			8		
Labor force status	5	7		Fuels used for house heating, water heating, and cooking			10		
Class of worker	5								
Labor force status in 1979	5			FINANCIAL CHARACTERISTICS					
Workers in family in 1979	5			Value			1, 2		2
Occupation.	5			Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.				11	
Industry	5			Contract rent			10		2
Transportation to work.	4			Gross rent.			1, 2	11	
Disability status	4								
Income in 1979.	6	7							
Poverty status in 1979	6	7							

¹ Towns in New England, New York, and Wisconsin; townships in Michigan, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

¹ Towns in New England, New York, and Wisconsin; townships in Michigan, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.



Congressional Districts of the 98th Congress

PART 4
ARIZONA
PHC80-4-4

Issued March 1983



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C.L. Kincannon, Deputy Director

POPULATION DIVISION

Roger A. Herriot, Chief

HOUSING DIVISION

Arthur F. Young, Chief

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GENERAL

This report presents statistics from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing on demographic, social, economic, and housing characteristics of the inhabitants of the State, congressional districts of the 98th Congress, and selected geographic areas within the congressional districts. The congressional districts as defined in this report are those in effect for election to the U.S. House of Representatives in November 1982. Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1980, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which codified Title 13, United States Code.

The abbreviated identification for this report is PHC80-4 (i.e., Population and Housing Census, 1980-Volume 4) followed by a number representing the area which the report covers. The PHC80-4 series consists of individual reports for each State and the District of Columbia.

Corresponding data from the 1970 census for districts of the 92nd, 93rd, and 94th Congresses were published in the Congressional District Data (CDD) report series. Data from the 1980 census for districts of the 97th Congress are available on Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1A and 3A, and on microfiche of STF's 1A and 3A. Data for districts of the 98th Congress are also available on Summary Tape Files 1D and 3D.

The 1980 census figures presented here may differ from those shown in the *Advance Reports*, PHC80-V, and the Public Law 94-171 redistricting data products.

The changes reflect corrections of errors found after these products were prepared. The changes and differences may affect any geographic area shown in this report. Also, census figures for congressional districts may differ slightly from those prepared by State legislatures in their redistricting activities as result of errors in P.L. 94-171 materials and possible different interpretations and assignments of geographic areas to congressional districts in processing these data.

CONTENTS OF THE REPORT

This report contains text (this introduction and 5 appendixes), a table of contents, map(s), and 11 data tables. Appearing after the tables is a map of the State which shows, in addition to the congressional district boundaries, the boundaries of counties and the locations of selected cities. More detailed maps follow showing selected congressional district boundaries in cases where the State map cannot delineate the limits of congressional districts with sufficient clarity. No congressional district boundaries are shown on the maps for the six States with one representative elected at large nor for the District of Columbia.

The first two tables present 100-percent data (i.e., information obtained of all persons and housing units). Table 1 provides general summary data on the following demographic and housing characteristics for the State and individual congressional districts: race and Spanish origin, urban residence, sex, age, voting-age persons, household type, number of housing units, tenure, plumbing facilities, value, and contract rent. The second table provides a limited selection of data for congressional districts and the counties and places of 10,000 or more located in each congressional district. Table 2 also includes towns or townships of 10,000 or

more in 11 States: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. For counties, places, towns or townships which are split between two or more congressional districts, each portion is shown within the appropriate congressional district, with "(pt.)" following the area name.

Tables 3 to 11 present statistics based on a sample of persons and housing units. Table 3 contains general population information such as urban, rural and farm residence, ancestry, household and family type, group quarters, marital status, and fertility. Table 4 includes data on nativity, language, commuting, school enrollment, residence in 1975, veteran status, years of school completed and disability. Tables 5 and 6 present labor force and income/poverty data, respectively. Selected population characteristics for four racial groups and Spanish origin persons are included in table 7.

Tables 8 to 11 present statistics on housing. Table 8 features tenure and vacancy status, year moved in, bathroom and kitchen facilities, source of water, sewage disposal, air-conditioning, heating equipment, telephone, and vehicles available. Table 9 focuses on structural characteristics such as number of units in structure, year built, bedrooms, stories in structure, and passenger elevators. Table 10 contains information on fuels, owner costs, and gross rent, and table 11 presents a limited array of housing characteristics for the four racial groups and Spanish origin persons also featured in table 7.

A table finding guide for convenience in locating various population and housing characteristics in the tables is presented on the inside front cover of the report.

Since the statistics in tables 3 to 11 are estimates based on a sample of the population, they are subject to sampling

variability. There may thus be differences between figures found in tables 1 and 2, based on the complete count, and tables 3 through 11, based on the sample. See Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data," for information on sampling variability and procedures for estimating its impact on the data.

Appearing last in the report are the appendixes. Appendix A describes the various area classifications (e.g., urban and rural residence, congressional districts). Appendix B provides definitions and explanations for the subjects covered in this report. Appendix C explains the residence rules used in counting the population and describes the data collection and processing procedures. Appendix D presents information on sources of error in the data, including sampling variability, as well as editing procedures. Appendix E contains facsimiles of the respondent instruction guide and the 1980 census questionnaire pages.

SYMBOLS AND GEOGRAPHIC ABBREVIATIONS

The following symbols and geographic abbreviations are used in the tables:

- A dash "--" represents zero or a percent which rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots "... " mean not applicable or that the data are being withheld to avoid disclosure of information for individual persons or housing units.
- A "(pt.)" next to an area name indi-

cates that it is split by a congressional district boundary.

- A dagger "†" following the name of a geographic area indicates that the characteristics for 20 percent or more of the persons or year-round housing units included in the 1980 census counts for the area were substituted. For a discussion of the substitution procedures, see the section on "Editing of Unacceptable Data," in Appendix D, 1980 Census of Population, *General Population Characteristics*, PC80-1-B, or 1980 Census of Housing, *General Housing Characteristics*, HC80-1-A.
- CDP is census designated place.

SUPPRESSION OF DATA FOR CONFIDENTIALITY

To maintain the confidentiality promised respondents and required by law, the Bureau of the Census takes precautions to make sure that its published data do not disclose information about specific individuals and housing units. To accomplish this the Census Bureau suppresses data for characteristics which are based on a small number of persons and/or housing units in the geographic area. Under certain conditions, both primary and complementary suppression, as defined below, may take place.

The general rules of primary suppression of complete count (100-percent) data are as follows: counts of total popu-

lation by race and Spanish origin are never suppressed; other characteristics for persons are shown only if there are 15 or more persons in the geographic area; counts of total housing units, vacant housing units, year-round housing units and occupied housing units are never suppressed; characteristics of year-round housing units which are not classified by occupancy status are shown only when there are five or more year-round housing units in the geographic area; characteristics of families, households, or occupied housing units are shown only if there are at least five occupied housing units within the geographic area; and distributions of data for owners or renters are shown only where the number of owners is at least five and the number of renters is also at least five. These primary suppression criteria are applied independently of one another. The comparable figures for sample data are 30 or more persons and 10 or more housing units of the specified type.

Population and occupied housing unit characteristics cross-classified by race or Spanish origin (of the householder in the case of occupied housing units) are subject to an additional level of scrutiny. This level requires the 15 (30) person or 5 (10) housing unit criteria be applied individually to each race or Spanish origin category.

Finally, complementary suppression is applied to prevent the derivation of primary suppressed data by subtraction.



Congressional Districts of the 98th Congress

ARIZONA

PHC80-4-4

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Table 1. Characteristics of Persons and Housing Units: 1980

[For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

**The State
Congressional Districts****PERSONS**

Total persons, 1980	2 718 215	543 747	543 187	544 870	543 493	542 918
Total persons, 1970	1 775 399	367 800	445 532	285 623	327 618	348 826
Percent change, 1970 to 1980	53.1	47.8	21.9	90.8	65.9	55.6
Land area in square miles	113 508	457	14 169	54 726	29 388	14 769
Persons per square mile	23.9	1189.8	38.3	10.0	18.5	36.8
Land area in square kilometers	293 986	1 184	36 698	141 739	76 116	38 250
Persons per square kilometer	9.2	459.2	14.8	3.8	7.1	14.2
Urban	2 278 728	523 586	489 025	420 324	427 921	417 872

RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN

White	2 240 761	474 724	376 773	468 924	442 730	477 610
Black	74 977	19 556	30 548	8 330	3 252	13 291
Percent of total persons	2.8	3.6	5.6	1.5	0.6	2.4
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	152 745	7 747	28 327	27 538	83 659	5 474
Asian and Pacific Islander ¹	22 032	4 835	5 050	3 845	3 264	5 038
Other	227 700	36 885	102 489	36 233	10 588	41 505
Spanish origin ²	440 701	62 119	192 632	64 414	28 557	92 979
Percent of total persons	16.2	11.4	35.5	11.8	5.3	17.1

SEX

Male	1 337 942	267 021	269 579	268 308	265 389	267 645
Female	1 380 273	276 726	273 608	276 562	278 104	275 273

AGE

Under 5 years	213 883	40 780	49 708	41 595	41 944	39 856
5 to 14 years	430 640	76 779	91 311	85 678	93 115	83 757
15 to 19 years	252 017	49 432	53 863	48 227	52 480	48 015
16 and 17 years	99 002	17 958	19 828	19 092	22 217	19 907
18 and 19 years	105 053	22 942	24 429	19 780	19 238	18 664
20 to 24 years	263 783	64 328	60 988	45 275	44 115	49 077
25 to 29 years	107 678	25 910	25 854	18 989	17 667	19 258
30 to 34 years	443 815	96 402	91 129	81 122	86 431	88 731
35 to 39 years	297 988	55 962	53 389	58 585	69 078	60 974
40 to 44 years	251 820	47 537	46 074	47 673	56 362	54 174
45 to 49 years	256 907	50 408	44 403	56 834	50 638	54 624
50 to 54 years	74 221	14 379	12 217	18 421	13 438	15 766
55 to 59 years	202 120	39 875	33 046	54 547	32 778	41 874
60 to 64 years	85 364	17 957	15 355	21 205	13 221	17 626
65 to 69 years	19 878	4 287	3 921	4 129	3 331	4 210
70 to 74 years	29.2	28.8	26.5	31.3	29.6	30.5

VOTING-AGE PERSONS

Persons 18 years and over	1 926 728	399 698	372 734	389 150	375 192	389 954
Male	934 861	193 600	182 985	188 720	179 772	189 784
Female	991 867	206 098	189 749	200 430	195 420	200 170
White	1 647 915	357 245	274 755	346 005	320 186	349 724
Black	48 246	12 555	19 507	5 260	2 211	8 713
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	83 035	4 421	16 409	14 639	44 259	3 307
Asian and Pacific Islander ¹	15 751	3 564	3 633	2 742	2 230	3 582
Spanish origin ²	256 688	36 799	111 501	36 504	16 876	55 008

HOUSEHOLD TYPE

Households	957 032	201 116	181 763	191 599	187 290	195 264
Family households	705 048	139 764	128 171	149 923	141 617	145 573
With persons under 18 years	375 122	70 471	76 359	74 078	78 873	75 341
Married-couple families	594 827	116 474	100 898	132 118	119 987	125 350
With persons under 18 years	300 704	55 465	57 559	61 772	64 033	61 875
Female householder, no husband present	84 773	17 927	20 635	13 554	16 887	15 770
With persons under 18 years	60 255	12 287	15 037	9 796	12 093	11 042
Nonfamily households	251 984	61 352	53 592	41 676	45 673	49 691
Persons in households	2 666 186	532 832	528 400	533 138	540 838	530 978
Persons in nonfamily households	322 072	83 582	69 337	51 252	56 564	61 337
Persons living alone	199 699	45 189	42 097	34 625	37 209	40 579
65 years and over	71 171	14 586	14 770	15 727	11 548	14 540
Persons in group quarters	52 029	10 915	14 787	11 732	2 655	11 940
Inmate of institution	18 491	4 168	4 148	1 907	1 645	6 623
Persons per household	2.79	2.65	2.91	2.78	2.89	2.72

HOUSING UNITS

Total housing units	1 110 558	232 081	200 217	228 888	225 952	223 420
Year-round housing units	1 066 437	220 989	198 066	219 176	211 400	216 806
Occupied housing units	957 032	201 116	181 763	191 599	187 290	195 264
With 1.01 or more persons per room	69 307	9 550	22 092	12 567	15 700	9 398
Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use	20 415	1 310	3 927	3 702	10 018	1 458
Owner-occupied housing units	653 833	128 691	109 431	145 087	135 508	135 116
Percent of occupied housing units	68.3	64.0	60.2	75.7	72.4	69.2
Renter-occupied housing units	303 199	72 425	72 332	46 512	51 782	60 148
With 1.01 or more persons per room	31 355	5 345	11 000	5 397	5 362	4 251
Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use	7 855	847	2 235	1 316	2 688	769

PERSONS IN UNIT

With 1.01 or more persons per room	393 349	52 950	125 816	71 344	90 172	53 067
Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use	76 066	4 092	11 911	13 312	43 152	3 599

VALUE

Specified owner-occupied housing units	481 294	97 049	80 898	103 497	101 936	97 914
Less than \$30,000	74 267	9 637	23 701	12 630	13 485	14 814
\$30,000 to \$49,999	125 493	22 676	34 061	25 594	18 413	24 749
\$50,000 to \$79,999	185 378	45 830	19 315	48 965	35 223	36 045
\$80,000 to \$99,999	46 254	11 355	2 059	10 014	12 364	10 462
\$100,000 to \$149,999	34 077	5 927	1 254	4 928	13 686	8 282
\$150,000 or more	15 825	1 624	508	1 366	8 765	3 562
Median	\$56 600	\$60 600	\$40 300	\$58 300	\$66 200	\$57 800

CONTRACT RENT

Specified renter-occupied housing units	293 127	70 882	70 308	44 365	50 003	57 569
Less than \$150	60 854	9 569	21 676	10 273	7 254	12 082
\$150 to \$199	47 193	8 992	15 925	6 412	5 077	10 787
\$200 to \$249	52 352	13 443	12 453	7 171	7 340	11 945
\$250 to \$299	48 279	15 279	8 227	6 360	9 318	9 095
\$300 to \$399	48 960	16 004	6 892	7 070	11 475	7 519
\$400 or more	16 406	5 098	1 282	2 484	5 385	2 155
No cash rent	19 083	2 497	3 853	4 593	4 154	3 986
Median	\$228	\$257	\$185	\$222	\$267	\$216

¹Excludes "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" groups identified in sample tabulations.²Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 2. Summary Characteristics of Persons and Housing Units: 1980

[For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and 8]

**The State
Congressional Districts
Counties
Places of 10,000 or More**

	Total	Black	Spanish origin¹	18 years and over	65 years and over	Median	Total	Year-round	Total	Owner	Family use	Family present	per unit	Median owner	Median renter
The State -----	2 718 215	2.8	16.2	926 728	307 362	29.2	1 110 558	1 066 437	957 032	68.3	2.1	8.9	2.79	56 600	228
Congressional District 1 -----	543 747	3.6	11.4	399 698	62 119	28.8	232 081	220 989	201 116	64.0	0.7	8.9	2.65	60 600	257
COUNTIES															
Maricopa (pt.) -----	543 747	3.6	11.4	399 698	62 119	28.8	232 081	220 989	201 116	64.0	0.7	8.9	2.65	60 600	257
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE															
Chandler city -----	29 673	2.9	20.6	19 308	1 800	25.4	10 370	10 236	9 455	68.4	1.1	9.5	3.13	59 700	211
Mesa city -----	152 453	1.2	9.1	106 570	17 067	28.1	65 299	60 132	54 148	68.9	0.4	7.8	2.80	64 100	264
Phoenix city (pt.) -----	144 947	9.7	15.6	111 112	18 917	29.9	64 394	64 247	59 341	51.5	0.7	11.3	2.39	48 600	235
Scottsdale city (pt.) -----	42 939	0.5	4.4	33 279	5 346	34.1	19 627	19 204	16 708	68.6	0.2	10.4	2.54	64 100	302
Tempe city -----	106 743	1.8	8.2	80 325	5 008	25.3	40 206	39 778	37 277	60.9	0.4	8.5	2.73	68 400	294
Congressional District 2 -----	543 187	5.6	35.5	372 734	52 322	26.5	200 217	198 066	181 763	60.2	2.2	11.4	2.91	40 300	185
COUNTIES															
Maricopa (pt.) -----	248 449	8.0	30.1	168 493	22 614	26.6	90 427	90 204	83 467	58.4	1.5	12.4	2.92	41 000	200
Pima (pt.) -----	195 305	4.3	40.6	138 723	20 251	26.4	74 258	73 618	67 648	58.9	2.8	11.1	2.78	39 300	173
Pinal (pt.) -----	9 801	1.3	16.5	5 721	579	22.1	2 615	2 576	2 422	63.2	17.2	17.3	3.99	15 100	97
Santa Cruz (pt.) -----	16 393	0.3	85.3	10 100	1 259	25.2	4 729	4 694	4 493	60.9	2.8	14.8	3.63	41 700	134
Yuma (pt.) -----	73 239	2.7	31.5	49 697	7 619	27.5	28 188	26 974	23 733	69.9	0.9	7.2	2.98	41 100	195
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE															
Nogales city -----	15 683	0.4	85.0	9 696	1 233	25.4	4 564	4 531	4 335	60.1	2.9	14.9	3.60	42 300	133
Phoenix city (pt.) -----	236 112	8.3	30.5	160 743	21 881	26.7	86 571	86 398	79 996	58.2	1.4	12.6	2.90	40 900	201
Tucson city (pt.) -----	149 081	5.3	42.5	109 222	16 914	26.5	58 769	58 313	53 688	56.9	1.4	11.0	2.65	39 200	180
Yuma city -----	42 433	4.0	27.0	29 690	3 845	26.7	16 079	15 700	14 045	64.0	0.6	8.4	2.85	42 600	213
Congressional District 3 -----	544 870	1.5	11.8	389 150	79 881	31.3	228 888	219 176	191 599	75.7	1.9	7.1	2.78	58 300	222
COUNTIES															
Cocanina -----	75 008	1.7	9.8	50 248	3 553	23.4	30 264	26 241	21 890	61.1	10.2	9.4	3.15	55 600	188
Maricopa (pt.) -----	328 537	1.9	14.4	233 819	52 096	31.8	126 734	125 840	115 885	79.2	0.6	7.2	2.81	60 600	252
Mohave -----	55 865	0.2	3.8	41 300	8 548	37.1	28 818	28 338	21 110	77.0	1.1	5.5	2.63	49 100	217
Yavapai -----	68 145	0.3	6.2	51 646	13 341	39.2	33 759	31 682	26 599	74.0	1.6	6.0	2.50	52 400	173
Yuma (pt.) -----	17 315	2.4	20.5	12 137	2 343	30.0	9 313	7 075	6 115	64.4	2.3	5.7	2.75	34 800	160
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE															
Bullhead City-Riviera (CDP) -----	10 364	—	3.3	8 347	2 105	46.8	7 038	7 004	4 392	78.7	0.1	4.9	2.36	58 000	233
Flagstaff city -----	34 743	3.0	15.7	25 510	1 194	23.0	11 319	11 096	10 224	53.6	0.8	8.5	2.87	63 800	219
Glendale city (pt.) -----	96 982	1.9	12.8	66 179	6 790	27.6	35 399	35 315	32 919	70.7	0.5	9.4	2.92	64 100	258
Lake Havasu City city -----	15 909	0.2	2.6	11 846	1 890	34.4	7 213	7 181	5 849	72.4	0.2	5.7	2.72	62 200	270
Peoria city (pt.) -----	12 251	0.7	27.7	8 689	2 382	32.0	4 684	4 601	4 264	76.8	0.6	7.3	2.75	46 300	210
Phoenix city (pt.) -----	101 954	2.0	8.7	66 345	3 998	26.9	32 312	32 295	30 979	84.5	0.1	8.6	3.29	60 300	329
Prescott city -----	20 055	0.7	7.8	15 565	4 305	40.0	9 063	8 903	7 971	67.6	1.2	7.9	2.39	56 000	196
Sun City (CDP) -----	40 505	0.1	0.2	40 452	30 007	69.9	25 347	25 080	22 762	96.1	—	2.6	1.77	63 500	322
Congressional District 4 -----	543 493	0.6	5.3	375 192	49 330	29.6	225 952	211 400	187 290	72.4	5.3	9.0	2.89	66 200	267
COUNTIES															
Apache (pt.) -----	48 046	0.6	2.8	26 306	2 528	20.2	16 730	13 977	11 389	64.0	42.2	18.1	4.18	10000—	95
Gila -----	37 080	0.2	20.8	25 309	4 740	31.0	18 756	14 951	12 847	77.2	3.8	8.3	2.87	34 000	150
Graham (pt.) -----	2 419	—	0.2	1 182	78	17.6	528	489	462	72.5	39.6	26.8	5.24	12 000	50—
Maricopa (pt.) -----	388 319	0.6	3.8	283 168	37 903	31.9	161 530	159 016	144 291	72.6	0.5	8.0	2.68	72 700	288
Navajo -----	67 629	0.9	6.7	39 227	4 081	22.6	28 408	22 967	18 301	71.9	21.2	11.2	3.69	37 200	151
Pinal (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE															
Glendale city (pt.) -----	190	—	18.9	113	6	27.1	59	59	53	84.9	1.9	5.7	3.58	73 400	225
Paradise Valley town -----	11 085	0.1	1.6	7 648	843	37.3	3 684	3 669	3 477	95.4	0.5	4.7	3.19	190 800	500+—
Peoria city (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phoenix city (pt.) -----	306 691	0.7	4.3	222 752	28 697	31.0	125 025	124 393	114 464	70.8	0.3	8.1	2.67	68 600	279
Scottsdale city (pt.) -----	45 473	0.3	1.8	34 758	5 509	37.5	22 414	20 982	17 602	73.6	0.2	8.7	2.57	96 100	367
Congressional District 5 -----	542 918	2.4	17.1	389 954	63 710	30.5	223 420	216 806	195 264	69.2	0.7	8.1	2.72	57 800	216
COUNTIES															
Apache (pt.) -----	4 062	—	15.6	2 500	282	26.2	2 148	1 477	1 249	79.3	1.8	6.2	3.25	46 400	199
Cochise -----	85 686	3.8	26.7	58 563	8 797	28.8	32 564	32 297	28 977	66.5	1.3	8.5	2.86	38 800	168
Graham (pt.) -----	20 443	2.3	26.7	13 485	2 176	27.2	6 877	6 704	6 125	74.0	1.0	8.2	3.10	38 400	156

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 2. Summary Characteristics of Persons and Housing Units: 1980—Con.

[For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

**The State
Congressional Districts
Counties
Places of 10,000 or More**

Persons						Housing units								
	Percent		Age			Total	Year-round	Total	Occupied					
	Black	Spanish origin ¹	18 years and over	65 years and over	Median				Owner	Percent		Persons per unit	Median value (dollars), specified owner	Median contract rent (dollars), specified renter
										Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use	Family with female householder, no husband present			
Total	Black	Spanish origin ¹	18 years and over	65 years and over	Median	Total	Year-round	Total	Owner	Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use	Family with female householder, no husband present	Persons per unit	Median value (dollars), specified owner	Median contract rent (dollars), specified renter
11 406	0.2	47.7	7 080	733	25.8	4 342	4 206	3 607	43.8	0.8	6.1	3.16	25 900	112
336 138	2.0	9.6	250 191	41 943	31.6	144 351	142 124	127 811	69.7	0.4	8.1	2.60	66 400	243
81 117	3.6	31.0	55 198	9 134	28.8	31 465	28 338	25 989	71.1	1.5	7.8	3.00	35 800	133
4 066	0.3	30.7	2 937	645	35.8	1 673	1 660	1 506	75.1	1.6	5.9	2.70	58 700	169
14 971	4.3	30.7	9 604	1 266	26.4	5 320	5 225	4 819	66.9	1.0	10.0	3.10	41 300	175
13 058	0.8	74.6	8 361	1 569	27.0	4 285	4 274	4 031	64.3	2.2	14.4	3.21	31 500	112
24 937	9.7	8.6	16 644	793	25.0	8 230	8 216	7 511	50.7	0.2	7.2	3.06	56 700	227
181 456	2.4	10.4	136 987	21 609	30.2	78 480	77 637	71 578	61.9	0.4	9.6	2.51	59 000	239

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 3. General, Family, and Fertility Characteristics: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix 8]

The State Congressional Districts

URBAN AND RURAL

Total persons	2 718 215	543 639	543 217	544 970	543 509	542 880
Urban	2 278 874	523 263	488 893	420 418	427 978	418 322
Inside urbanized areas	1 913 838	519 828	462 322	272 977	369 611	289 100
Outside urbanized areas	365 036	3 435	26 571	147 441	58 367	129 222
Rural	439 341	20 376	54 324	124 552	115 531	124 558
Farm	13 770	1 466	2 339	3 420	1 830	4 715

ANCESTRY

Total persons	2 718 215	543 639	543 217	544 970	543 509	542 880
Single ancestry group	1 436 877	262 787	342 710	276 191	281 962	273 227
Caucasian	17 399	3 420	2 206	4 272	3 668	3 833
English	271 753	61 239	40 492	57 727	53 637	58 658
French	27 143	5 328	4 301	6 664	5 553	5 297
German	200 760	43 287	27 761	47 930	40 009	41 773
Greek	4 614	940	587	717	1 390	980
Hungarian	8 034	1 991	1 072	1 631	1 961	1 379
Irish	103 312	21 078	16 902	22 441	21 624	21 267
Italian	47 508	10 508	5 964	9 210	12 785	9 041
Norwegian	16 429	3 964	2 018	4 103	3 439	2 905
Polish	28 066	6 150	3 827	5 929	6 706	5 454
Portuguese	1 807	248	286	470	372	431
Russian	11 034	1 970	1 107	1 326	4 066	2 565
Scottish	17 430	3 788	2 005	4 215	3 819	3 603
Swedish	21 446	4 705	2 407	5 430	4 630	4 274
Ukrainian	2 736	608	416	545	681	486
Other	657 406	93 563	231 359	103 581	117 622	111 281
Multiple ancestry group	889 201	195 744	133 110	180 925	178 420	201 002
Ancestry not specified	392 137	85 108	67 397	87 854	83 127	68 651
Not reported	257 901	59 153	43 638	60 177	54 751	40 182
Selected multiple ancestry groups:						
English and other group(s)	373 293	84 259	50 786	76 512	74 614	87 122
French and other group(s)	127 396	27 536	19 507	26 620	25 851	27 882
German and other group(s)	390 270	88 943	54 686	80 184	79 056	87 401
Irish and other group(s)	359 465	77 865	55 087	74 126	72 306	80 081
Italian and other group(s)	50 015	11 615	6 594	9 315	11 969	10 522
Polish and other group(s)	37 209	8 557	4 825	6 715	9 236	7 876

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

In households	2 666 216	532 697	528 613	533 146	540 894	530 866
Family householder	709 912	140 638	129 406	151 203	142 346	146 319
Nonfamily householder:						
Male	114 986	28 576	26 560	17 684	20 151	22 015
Female	134 656	32 327	26 476	23 607	24 904	27 342
Spouse	600 563	117 639	102 234	133 298	120 957	126 435
Other relatives	1 008 873	186 020	220 302	192 760	217 208	192 583
Nonrelatives	97 226	27 497	23 635	14 594	15 328	16 172
Persons per household	2.78	2.64	2.90	2.77	2.89	2.71
Persons per family	3.27	3.16	3.49	3.16	3.38	3.18

PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD

Households	959 554	201 541	182 442	192 494	187 401	195 676
1 person	199 483	45 142	41 926	34 642	37 101	40 672
2 persons	331 669	73 089	53 378	74 357	61 089	69 756
3 persons	155 176	32 714	29 659	29 557	31 135	32 111
4 persons	137 482	26 635	25 462	27 931	29 270	28 184
5 persons	73 388	13 704	15 281	14 718	15 216	14 469
6 or more persons	62 356	10 257	16 736	11 289	13 590	10 484

FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN

Families	709 912	140 638	129 406	151 203	142 346	146 319
With own children under 18 years	356 563	67 438	71 360	70 984	74 809	71 972
Married-couple families	603 256	118 133	102 674	134 142	121 370	126 937
With own children under 18 years	293 219	54 419	55 635	60 341	62 413	60 411
Female householder, no husband present	82 949	17 646	20 334	13 091	16 710	15 168
With own children under 18 years	52 398	10 970	12 716	8 653	10 503	9 556

TYPE OF GROUP QUARTERS

Persons in group quarters	51 999	10 942	14 604	11 824	2 615	12 014
Inmate of mental hospital	1 358	789	416	39	52	62
Inmate of home for the aged	8 424	2 505	1 612	1 244	946	2 117
Inmate of other institution	8 540	1 037	2 050	481	628	4 344
In college dormitory	18 689	5 338	5 364	6 518	588	881
Other, in group quarters	14 988	1 273	5 162	3 542	401	4 610

MARITAL STATUS

Male, 15 years and over	1 010 005	207 105	198 055	203 173	196 458	205 214
Single	283 258	64 720	64 877	47 168	52 888	53 605
Now married, except separated	628 936	122 222	109 035	139 141	125 896	132 642
Separated	13 846	2 752	4 043	2 376	2 342	2 333
Widowed	20 326	3 845	5 013	3 878	3 318	4 272
Divorced	63 639	13 566	15 087	10 610	12 014	12 362
Female, 15 years and over	1 064 619	219 472	204 294	214 655	211 803	214 395
Single	222 293	50 659	49 421	37 505	43 692	41 016
Now married, except separated	623 227	121 522	107 606	137 851	125 686	130 562
Separated	18 931	3 893	5 488	2 736	3 517	3 297
Widowed	108 280	22 616	21 725	21 893	20 120	21 926
Divorced	91 888	20 782	20 054	14 670	18 788	17 594

FERTILITY

Women 15 to 44 years	624 857	131 371	127 650	116 230	128 005	121 601
Children ever born	857 024	156 024	185 377	170 980	179 819	164 824
Per 1,000 women	1 372	1 188	1 452	1 471	1 405	1 355

Table 4. **Selected Social Characteristics: 1980**

(Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix B)

**The State
Congressional Districts****NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH**

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5
Total persons	2 718 215	543 639	543 217	544 970	543 509	542 880
Native	2 555 409	516 035	487 165	518 363	522 954	510 892
Born in State of residence	898 186	155 970	229 024	159 882	195 377	157 933
Born in different State	1 632 932	355 928	253 272	354 253	324 308	345 171
Born abroad, at sea, etc.	24 291	4 137	4 869	4 228	3 269	7 788
Foreign born	162 806	27 604	56 052	26 607	20 555	31 988

**LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO
SPEAK ENGLISH**

Persons 5 to 17 years	578 750	103 738	121 299	114 154	126 750	112 809
Speak only English at home	448 936	90 653	73 094	93 731	98 155	93 303
Speak a language other than English at home	129 814	13 085	48 205	20 423	28 595	19 506
Spanish language spoken at home	88 437	11 022	43 684	12 793	3 671	17 267
Speak English very well or well	78 251	9 803	37 965	11 449	3 350	15 684
Speak English not well or not at all	10 186	1 219	5 719	1 344	321	1 583
Other language spoken at home	41 377	2 063	4 521	7 630	24 924	2 239
Speak English very well or well	34 221	1 767	3 928	6 373	20 028	2 125
Speak English not well or not at all	7 156	296	593	1 257	4 896	114
Persons 18 years and over	1 926 705	399 358	372 793	389 517	374 781	390 256
Speak only English at home	1 552 340	348 294	244 274	332 056	305 342	322 374
Speak a language other than English at home	374 365	51 064	128 519	57 461	69 439	67 882
Spanish language spoken at home	242 601	34 781	107 069	33 179	15 530	52 042
Speak English very well or well	201 498	29 560	85 378	27 321	14 326	44 913
Speak English not well or not at all	41 103	5 221	21 691	5 858	1 204	7 129
Other language spoken at home	131 764	16 283	21 450	24 282	53 909	15 840
Speak English very well or well	112 008	14 735	18 776	20 813	42 997	14 687
Speak English not well or not at all	19 756	1 548	2 674	3 469	10 912	1 153

**MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK AND
PRIVATE VEHICLE OCCUPANCY**

Workers 16 years and over	1 112 482	247 055	211 376	206 239	226 997	220 815
Car, truck, or van	973 858	217 353	179 291	179 705	202 856	194 653
Drive alone	753 320	172 094	133 824	137 356	162 314	147 732
Carpool	220 538	45 259	45 467	42 349	40 542	46 921
Public transportation	21 794	3 541	7 265	2 766	3 582	4 640
Walked only	52 581	9 112	12 447	12 284	9 710	9 028
Other means	44 412	13 297	9 240	7 714	6 456	7 705
Worked at home	19 837	3 752	3 133	3 770	4 393	4 789
Persons per private vehicle	1.15	1.13	1.17	1.15	1.12	1.16

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

Persons 3 years old and over enrolled in school	769 528	158 359	156 024	146 329	156 099	152 717
Nursery school	27 851	6 505	4 994	5 120	5 957	5 275
Public	10 996	2 354	2 738	2 074	1 868	1 962
Private	16 855	4 151	2 256	3 046	4 089	3 313
Kindergarten and elementary (1 to 8 years)	392 027	69 363	83 869	77 902	84 748	76 145
Public	363 987	64 679	78 215	73 946	75 800	71 347
Private	28 040	4 684	5 654	3 956	8 948	4 798
High school (1 to 4 years)	170 147	31 079	31 568	32 814	38 959	35 727
Public	160 975	29 696	29 823	31 336	35 886	34 234
Private	9 172	1 383	1 745	1 478	3 073	1 493
College	179 503	51 412	35 593	30 493	26 435	35 570
Public	168 941	48 964	33 904	27 985	23 721	34 367
Private	10 562	2 448	1 689	2 508	2 714	1 203

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

Persons 25 years old and over	1 558 891	312 785	287 602	324 493	311 754	322 257
Elementary (0 to 8 years)	233 709	37 566	71 285	44 842	38 318	41 698
High school: 1 to 3 years	197 265	36 518	45 147	42 784	34 760	38 056
4 years	535 096	108 027	92 762	120 091	105 089	109 127
College: 1 to 3 years	321 361	69 700	47 012	66 501	69 268	68 880
4 or more years	271 460	60 974	31 396	50 275	64 319	64 496
Percent high school graduates	72.4	76.3	59.5	73.0	76.6	75.3

RESIDENCE IN 1975

Persons 5 years and over	2 506 251	503 392	494 079	503 439	502 417	502 924
Same house	1 051 122	191 294	229 249	199 519	227 600	203 460
Different house in United States	1 403 434	303 510	251 163	294 978	268 501	285 282
Same county	680 425	151 765	148 936	123 348	130 171	126 205
Different county	723 009	151 745	102 227	171 630	138 330	159 077
Same State	124 641	15 904	19 131	33 873	22 419	33 314
Different State	598 368	135 841	83 096	137 757	115 911	125 763
Northeast	102 480	22 926	13 881	20 275	23 500	21 898
North Central	204 189	53 134	24 313	43 258	41 927	41 557
South	87 839	18 200	13 878	18 788	14 331	22 642
West	203 860	41 581	31 024	55 436	36 153	39 666
Abroad	51 695	8 588	13 667	8 942	6 316	14 182

VETERAN STATUS

Civilian persons 16 years and over	1 999 358	414 266	387 382	402 832	396 200	398 678
Veteran	370 414	72 676	64 249	79 004	73 149	81 336
Percent of civilian persons 16 years and over	18.5	17.5	16.6	19.6	18.5	20.4
Male veteran	352 696	69 087	61 332	75 306	70 449	76 522
Percent of male civilian persons 16 years and over	36.7	34.6	32.6	38.9	37.1	40.2

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

Noninstitutional persons 16 to 64 years	1 710 015	354 159	338 836	328 246	346 898	341 876
With a work disability	155 114	29 006	35 443	30 593	26 671	33 401
Not in labor force	95 702	16 528	22 565	19 517	16 284	20 808
Prevented from working	76 533	13 020	18 706	15 645	13 148	16 014

PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION DISABILITY STATUS

Noninstitutional persons 16 to 64 years	1 710 015	354 159	338 836	328 246	346 898	341 876
With a public transportation disability	32 499	5 542	8 431	5 798	6 306	6 422
Noninstitutional persons 65 years and over	298 650	59 550	50 339	78 638	48 408	61 715
With a public transportation disability	39 654	7 548	8 432	8 220	6 739	8 715

Table 5. Labor Force Characteristics: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix 8]

**The State
Congressional Districts****LABOR FORCE STATUS**

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5
Persons 16 years and over	2 026 105	417 849	392 913	408 548	396 766	410 029
Labor force	1 213 579	265 667	235 912	225 121	246 109	240 770
Percent of persons 16 years and over	59.9	63.6	60.0	55.1	62.0	58.7
Civilian labor force	1 186 832	262 084	230 381	219 405	245 543	229 419
Employed	1 113 270	248 707	212 119	205 818	232 012	214 614
Unemployed	73 562	13 377	18 262	13 587	13 531	14 805
Percent of civilian labor force	6.2	5.1	7.9	6.2	5.5	6.5
Not in labor force	812 526	152 182	157 001	183 427	150 657	169 259
Female, 16 years and over	1 040 876	215 190	199 668	209 979	206 284	209 755
Labor force	498 055	113 926	95 049	90 606	101 399	97 075
Percent of female, 16 years and over	47.8	52.9	47.6	43.2	49.2	46.3
Civilian labor force	495 378	113 517	94 700	90 069	101 331	95 761
Employed	465 110	107 972	87 612	84 527	95 804	89 195
Unemployed	30 268	5 545	7 088	5 542	5 527	6 566
Percent of civilian labor force	6.1	4.9	7.5	6.2	5.5	6.9
Not in labor force	542 821	101 264	104 619	119 373	104 885	112 680
Female, 16 years and over	1 040 876	215 190	199 668	209 979	206 284	209 755
With own children under 6 years	167 446	31 626	37 445	33 067	32 691	32 617
In labor force	74 582	14 661	16 720	14 965	14 277	13 959
With own children 6 to 17 years only	190 017	35 444	34 604	37 737	42 804	39 428
In labor force	116 676	23 948	20 178	23 656	25 156	23 738

CLASS OF WORKER

Employed persons 16 years and over	1 113 270	248 707	212 119	205 818	232 012	214 614
Private wage and salary workers	824 357	192 610	156 100	150 761	174 880	150 006
Federal government workers	51 121	7 212	10 758	10 180	11 086	11 885
State government workers	63 582	13 746	14 028	11 161	9 674	14 973
Local government workers	100 453	20 326	20 718	18 631	20 011	20 767
Self-employed workers	68 654	13 867	9 802	14 166	15 408	15 411
Unpaid family workers	5 103	946	713	919	953	1 572

OCCUPATION

Employed persons 16 years and over	1 113 270	248 707	212 119	205 818	232 012	214 614
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	275 331	64 602	38 678	45 407	67 983	58 661
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	128 845	29 520	17 563	22 009	34 208	25 545
Professional specialty occupations	146 486	35 082	21 115	23 398	33 775	33 116
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	344 656	82 266	58 602	63 168	76 236	64 384
Technicians and related support occupations	37 605	9 188	6 737	5 982	8 065	7 633
Sales occupations	126 218	29 821	17 618	23 548	30 499	24 732
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	180 833	43 257	34 247	33 638	37 672	32 019
Service occupations	151 527	32 922	32 046	28 700	28 208	29 651
Private household occupations	5 300	1 101	1 496	641	891	1 171
Protective service occupations	18 486	3 454	3 524	3 904	3 397	4 207
Service occupations, except protective and household	127 741	28 367	27 026	24 155	23 920	24 273
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	29 720	4 832	7 710	7 600	3 470	6 108
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	155 767	31 911	33 040	30 428	29 429	30 959
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	156 269	32 174	42 043	30 515	26 686	24 851
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	63 122	15 382	17 553	11 611	10 195	8 381
Transportation and material moving occupations	45 542	7 527	11 624	9 704	8 250	8 437
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	47 605	9 265	12 866	9 200	8 241	8 033

INDUSTRY

Employed persons 16 years and over	1 113 270	248 707	212 119	205 818	232 012	214 614
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and mining	59 396	6 190	14 364	10 737	8 344	19 761
Construction	90 381	18 240	18 333	19 400	19 330	15 078
Manufacturing	161 302	46 726	32 697	27 428	32 858	21 593
Nonurable goods	36 983	8 872	9 138	7 065	6 565	5 343
Durable goods	124 319	37 854	23 559	20 363	26 293	16 250
Transportation	38 032	7 798	7 860	7 497	8 138	6 739
Communications and other public utilities	35 747	7 119	6 673	8 477	7 775	5 703
Wholesale trade	44 413	10 086	8 891	8 099	9 768	7 569
Retail trade	201 681	47 832	35 512	38 347	41 291	38 699
Finance, insurance, and real estate	77 266	18 645	9 720	13 267	21 997	13 637
Business and repair services	51 486	12 611	10 056	8 646	11 474	8 699
Personal, entertainment, and recreation services	56 741	12 459	10 891	11 509	10 971	10 911
Professional and related services	223 845	49 128	40 604	38 345	45 295	50 473
Health services	74 283	16 278	13 664	11 998	15 477	16 866
Educational services	105 095	23 251	18 807	19 207	19 732	24 098
Other professional and related services	44 467	9 599	8 133	7 140	10 086	9 509
Public administration	72 980	11 873	16 518	14 066	14 771	15 752

LABOR FORCE STATUS IN 1979

Male, 16 years and over, in labor force in 1979	769 551	163 328	151 261	146 532	153 718	154 712
Worked in 1979	760 216	161 674	149 006	145 134	151 312	153 090
50 to 52 weeks	480 227	101 175	88 194	89 891	101 848	99 119
40 to 49 weeks	111 862	24 464	23 999	22 004	20 261	21 134
1 to 39 weeks	168 127	36 035	36 813	33 239	29 203	32 837
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	657 573	136 384	128 730	126 506	133 117	132 836
50 to 52 weeks	451 120	94 107	82 494	84 937	96 313	93 269
With unemployment in 1979	150 244	33 592	35 330	26 986	26 649	27 687
Mean weeks of unemployment	12.6	11.3	13.0	12.9	12.9	13.4

Female, 16 years and over, in labor force in 1979	576 772	129 987	111 130	107 480	115 658	112 517
Worked in 1979	564 824	128 108	108 317	105 465	113 001	109 933
50 to 52 weeks	262 260	61 108	48 413	47 279	55 903	49 557
40 to 49 weeks	88 723	21 085	17 024	16 236	17 215	17 163
1 to 39 weeks	213 841	45 915	42 880	41 950	39 883	43 213
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	396 630	90 677	79 039	72 696	80 545	73 673
50 to 52 weeks	219 370	51 713	41 194	39 154	47 484	39 825
With unemployment in 1979	122 476	27 549	26 480	21 680	22 306	24 461
Mean weeks of unemployment	11.4	10.0	12.1	11.0	11.6	12.2

Persons 16 years and over with unemployment in 1979	272 720	61 141	61 810	48 666	48 955	52 148
Unemployed 15 or more weeks	77 476	14 738	18 397	13 856	13 971	16 514

WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1979

Families	709 912	140 638	129 406	151 203	142 346	146 319
No workers	112 854	20 745	17 759	32 941	18 152	23 257
1 worker	237 929	43 831	46 023	47 347	49 399	51 329
2 or more workers	359 129	76 062	65 624	70 915	74 795	71 733

Table 6. Income and Poverty Status in 1979: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix 8]

**The State
Congressional Districts****INCOME IN 1979**

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5
Households	959 554	201 541	182 442	192 494	187 401	195 676
Less than \$5,000	116 352	22 995	30 309	21 461	20 385	21 202
\$5,000 to \$7,499	77 391	14 759	18 662	16 011	11 857	16 072
\$7,500 to \$9,999	82 474	17 416	18 220	16 296	13 329	17 213
\$10,000 to \$14,999	160 016	34 283	33 151	32 686	26 602	33 294
\$15,000 to \$19,999	139 858	29 508	27 373	29 481	25 361	28 135
\$20,000 to \$24,999	120 841	26 085	21 394	24 927	22 927	25 506
\$25,000 to \$34,999	147 155	32 610	21 253	30 605	32 693	29 994
\$35,000 to \$49,999	76 797	16 833	8 855	15 057	20 028	16 024
\$50,000 or more	38 700	7 052	3 223	6 970	14 219	8 236
Median	\$16 448	\$16 784	\$13 450	\$16 547	\$19 168	\$16 686
Mean	\$19 755	\$19 671	\$15 952	\$19 227	\$23 837	\$19 999

Families	709 912	140 638	129 406	151 203	142 346	146 319
Less than \$5,000	50 164	8 478	13 135	9 726	10 244	8 581
\$5,000 to \$7,499	45 118	7 601	11 050	10 582	6 899	8 986
\$7,500 to \$9,999	54 552	10 174	12 188	11 749	8 858	11 583
\$10,000 to \$14,999	114 870	22 500	24 682	25 127	18 396	24 165
\$15,000 to \$19,999	110 812	22 271	21 645	24 969	19 345	22 582
\$20,000 to \$24,999	101 285	20 810	17 885	22 015	18 891	21 684
\$25,000 to \$34,999	129 897	28 034	18 308	27 855	28 869	26 831
\$35,000 to \$49,999	68 964	14 686	7 753	13 792	18 151	14 582
\$50,000 or more	34 250	6 084	2 760	5 388	12 693	7 325
Median	\$19 017	\$19 830	\$15 802	\$18 598	\$21 771	\$19 372
Mean	\$22 116	\$22 316	\$17 930	\$21 095	\$26 498	\$22 417

Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	371 244	93 397	84 354	64 227	59 872	69 394
Less than \$2,000	52 408	13 045	14 891	9 706	6 120	8 646
\$2,000 to \$2,999	29 248	6 834	8 831	5 421	3 373	4 789
\$3,000 to \$4,999	59 099	14 507	14 954	11 182	7 804	10 652
\$5,000 to \$7,999	69 146	16 841	16 298	11 768	9 977	14 262
\$8,000 to \$9,999	36 110	10 010	7 534	5 850	5 827	6 889
\$10,000 to \$14,999	60 695	16 567	11 288	9 920	11 622	11 298
\$15,000 to \$24,999	47 000	11 555	8 377	7 770	10 117	9 181
\$25,000 to \$49,999	14 688	3 496	1 907	2 302	3 949	3 034
\$50,000 or more	2 850	542	274	308	1 083	643
Median	\$6 846	\$7 149	\$5 595	\$6 335	\$8 797	\$7 135
Mean	\$9 112	\$9 063	\$7 417	\$8 541	\$11 689	\$9 546

Per capita income	\$7 041	\$7 359	\$5 447	\$6 873	\$8 239	\$7 287
Per capita income, noninstitutional persons	\$7 074	\$7 396	\$5 465	\$6 884	\$8 257	\$7 361

HOUSEHOLD INCOME TYPE IN 1979

With earnings	766 051	164 618	146 774	142 473	155 720	156 466
Mean earnings	\$19 754	\$19 790	\$16 330	\$19 333	\$23 749	\$19 334
With Social Security income	254 765	51 094	46 249	62 365	42 096	52 961
Mean Social Security income	\$4 345	\$4 335	\$4 040	\$4 590	\$4 291	\$4 376
With public assistance income	50 044	8 508	14 500	8 785	9 400	8 851
Mean public assistance income	\$2 261	\$2 190	\$2 196	\$2 371	\$2 327	\$2 253

**MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1979 BY WORKERS IN
FAMILY IN 1979**

No workers	\$13 076	\$12 430	\$9 187	\$14 432	\$13 314	\$14 514
1 worker	\$19 712	\$19 324	\$14 759	\$18 720	\$25 074	\$20 238
2 or more workers	\$26 549	\$26 737	\$22 520	\$25 776	\$30 638	\$26 538

POVERTY STATUS IN 1979**All Income Levels in 1979**

Families	709 912	140 638	129 406	151 203	142 346	146 319
With related children under 18 years	374 611	70 392	76 738	73 879	78 715	74 887
With related children 5 to 17 years	297 735	54 775	59 651	59 321	64 538	59 450
Female householder, no husband present	82 949	17 646	20 334	13 091	16 710	15 168
With related children under 18 years	58 412	11 941	14 656	9 401	11 923	10 491
With related children under 6 years	21 741	4 206	6 222	3 357	4 148	3 808
Householder 65 years and over	117 446	23 174	17 932	32 798	19 119	24 423

Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	345 473	87 413	77 023	56 509	59 290	65 238
65 years and over	80 743	16 300	17 109	18 176	12 861	16 297

Persons for whom poverty status is determined	2 664 821	531 710	528 965	533 770	539 801	530 575
Related children under 18 years	773 988	140 913	165 419	152 343	165 791	149 522
Related children 5 to 17 years	564 173	100 879	117 282	111 578	124 241	110 193
60 years and over	423 975	83 923	71 268	108 400	71 544	88 840
65 years and over	298 650	59 550	50 339	78 638	48 408	61 715

Income in 1979 Below Poverty Level

Families	67 577	10 657	19 040	12 775	13 682	11 423
Percent below poverty level	9.5	7.6	14.7	8.4	9.6	7.8
With related children under 18 years	49 395	7 726	14 847	8 508	10 174	8 140
With related children 5 to 17 years	39 010	5 842	11 580	6 901	8 295	6 392
Female householder, no husband present	22 974	4 031	7 118	3 409	4 365	4 051
With related children under 18 years	20 169	3 629	6 220	2 981	3 719	3 620
With related children under 6 years	10 508	1 908	3 399	1 410	1 922	1 869
Householder 65 years and over	9 030	1 345	2 027	2 136	2 039	1 483

Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	88 004	21 163	25 154	13 789	11 761	16 137
Percent below poverty level	25.5	24.2	32.7	24.4	19.8	24.7
65 years and over	21 424	4 022	6 002	4 201	3 008	4 191

Persons for whom poverty status is determined	351 365	59 543	101 301	62 110	71 532	56 879
Percent below poverty level	13.2	11.2	19.2	11.6	13.3	10.7
Related children under 18 years	127 889	18 666	38 487	22 340	28 947	19 449
Related children 5 to 17 years	89 392	12 498	26 635	16 106	20 629	13 524
60 years and over	49 961	8 465	12 628	10 624	9 094	9 150
65 years and over	36 577	6 321	9 330	7 808	6 410	6 708

Income in 1979 Below Specified Poverty Level

Percent of persons for whom poverty status is determined:						
Below 75 percent of poverty level	9.1	7.7	12.9	8.0	9.8	7.0
Below 125 percent of poverty level	18.2	15.3	26.1	16.8	17.2	15.5
Below 150 percent of poverty level	23.2	19.9	32.8	21.9	21.0	20.7
Below 200 percent of poverty level	34.2	30.1	46.4	32.9	29.9	32.0

Table 7. General, Social, and Economic Characteristics by Race and Spanish Origin: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix B]

The State
Congressional Districts

Race					Spanish origin ¹	Race					Spanish origin ¹
White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	White		Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander			
The State					District 1						
2 260 288	74 159	154 390	24 562	444 102	479 320	19 123	7 836	5 593	62 088		
1 109 421	38 645	75 494	11 146	221 850	234 899	9 626	3 922	2 624	31 409		
1 150 867	35 514	78 896	13 416	222 252	244 421	9 497	3 914	2 969	30 679		
157 816	7 047	19 284	2 061	54 652	33 290	1 830	747	381	8 089		
329 586	14 305	38 015	3 968	99 774	63 761	3 697	1 821	858	12 797		
1 371 053	45 763	86 864	16 624	260 374	300 361	11 521	4 860	4 030	37 569		
116 165	2 345	3 012	546	10 021	23 085	616	139	85	1 267		
285 668	4 699	7 215	1 363	19 281	58 823	1 459	269	239	2 366		
614 400	17 209	29 129	4 740	96 286	126 658	4 435	1 469	1 064	13 468		
289 546	11 114	20 338	2 855	68 326	58 016	2 822	957	573	9 550		
532 675	11 303	20 104	3 956	76 665	108 378	2 585	911	854	10 348		
242 300	6 952	14 776	2 433	55 717	47 778	1 489	606	496	7 532		
63 343	4 822	7 245	551	14 948	14 332	1 526	432	153	2 315		
39 092	3 525	4 628	338	10 214	8 595	1 158	306	70	1 641		
1 363 150	35 142	61 553	13 376	192 709	284 569	8 927	3 131	2 862	26 344		
158 969	7 461	25 520	2 445	78 531	28 283	2 249	805	433	10 109		
166 633	6 372	9 908	1 044	29 426	32 143	1 628	411	148	3 948		
485 815	10 068	15 398	3 633	50 298	101 075	2 405	846	692	6 606		
294 240	7 452	8 076	2 436	23 580	65 238	1 700	697	590	3 464		
257 493	3 789	2 651	3 818	10 874	57 830	945	372	999	2 217		
1 735 372	51 092	92 675	18 188	279 283	375 013	13 144	5 051	4 290	39 695		
1 044 215	32 802	44 968	11 290	173 476	238 680	8 136	3 019	2 718	25 944		
966 842	26 149	38 226	10 404	156 291	224 777	6 906	2 677	2 591	23 752		
55 747	3 311	6 448	489	15 103	10 864	879	316	83	2 006		
894 291	24 247	48 504	10 191	141 278	193 617	6 639	2 694	2 278	19 939		
430 144	13 898	19 559	5 320	65 066	102 706	3 694	1 374	1 300	10 085		
404 951	12 077	17 164	4 954	59 139	97 800	3 333	1 213	1 244	9 313		
23 120	1 432	2 333	314	5 729	4 592	319	154	48	732		
614 400	17 209	29 129	4 740	96 286	126 658	4 435	1 469	1 064	13 468		
33 430	2 793	7 714	439	10 897	6 228	920	248	124	1 727		
35 775	1 807	3 267	362	8 300	6 396	474	130	50	993		
44 965	1 763	3 153	339	9 252	8 673	474	195	94	1 376		
97 380	2 862	5 017	643	18 062	20 064	727	273	125	2 260		
96 633	2 348	3 452	629	16 707	20 079	589	272	130	2 333		
89 904	2 032	2 545	624	13 762	19 170	508	113	156	1 785		
118 602	2 375	2 708	893	12 802	26 214	509	132	206	1 987		
64 794	968	921	520	4 834	13 942	180	73	154	788		
32 917	261	352	291	1 670	5 892	54	33	25	219		
\$19 933	\$13 585	\$10 294	\$19 574	\$15 356	\$20 380	\$11 951	\$12 483	\$20 221	\$15 605		
\$23 149	\$16 219	\$13 090	\$22 544	\$17 186	\$23 000	\$14 648	\$15 246	\$21 131	\$17 515		
2 219 510	70 139	150 611	23 795	437 512	469 620	18 475	7 205	5 391	60 928		
214 878	18 950	66 289	3 768	91 792	42 686	5 965	2 542	983	13 265		
District 2					District 3						
382 203	30 225	28 863	5 621	195 608	472 043	8 489	27 731	4 020	64 522		
189 377	15 424	14 146	2 694	96 561	231 626	4 421	13 478	1 902	32 692		
192 826	14 801	14 717	2 927	99 047	240 417	4 068	14 253	2 118	31 835		
29 796	2 874	3 233	463	24 190	32 345	795	3 647	332	8 033		
55 906	5 886	6 763	943	44 898	69 251	1 809	6 914	619	15 258		
235 067	17 983	16 757	3 651	113 698	265 111	5 377	15 604	2 719	37 379		
17 487	1 213	566	95	4 385	28 322	169	513	134	1 269		
43 947	2 269	1 544	469	8 437	77 014	339	1 053	216	2 588		
95 256	7 029	5 399	1 069	42 145	136 231	2 016	5 246	782	13 777		
47 439	4 327	3 413	635	30 415	60 223	1 432	3 738	487	10 034		
78 217	4 407	3 252	897	32 576	122 264	1 570	3 888	669	11 469		
37 868	2 565	2 277	525	24 208	51 552	1 102	2 893	419	8 514		
12 790	2 146	1 556	113	7 525	10 752	354	1 073	69	1 621		
7 737	1 475	863	79	5 101	7 104	268	670	50	1 098		
217 596	14 868	12 340	2 891	84 428	294 463	3 805	10 595	2 372	26 970		
42 251	3 583	4 887	754	38 669	33 251	604	3 973	399	11 684		
33 081	3 144	2 288	292	13 733	38 631	532	1 442	214	3 900		
75 661	4 121	3 356	707	20 414	112 141	1 338	2 849	779	6 978		
38 406	2 924	1 408	508	8 726	62 235	822	1 799	436	3 077		
28 197	1 096	401	630	2 886	48 205	509	532	544	1 331		
290 552	20 783	18 251	4 117	122 095	362 949	5 718	16 342	2 990	39 762		
174 513	12 956	9 233	2 461	74 969	198 738	3 776	8 071	1 888	25 236		
158 505	11 017	7 735	2 244	66 793	182 781	2 826	7 033	1 741	22 930		
11 567	1 401	1 371	137	7 472	11 298	254	984	65	1 896		
148 044	10 183	9 416	2 143	62 690	187 137	2 628	8 610	1 620	19 637		
70 701	5 702	3 818	1 086	28 377	80 536	1 449	3 581	841	9 093		
66 098	5 051	3 356	981	25 455	75 471	1 243	3 244	785	8 319		
4 325	628	445	93	2 884	4 612	144	329	50	725		
95 256	7 029	5 399	1 069	42 145	136 231	2 016	5 246	782	13 777		
7 507	1 218	1 372	97	5 280	7 388	265	1 160	69	1 423		
7 372	821	697	100	4 105	9 141	175	601	59	1 303		
8 655	727	588	117	4 349	10 448	146	493	50	1 203		
18 067	1 145	957	171	8 597	22 318	303	922	97	2 806		
16 320	958	699	181	7 327	22 618	314	598	95	2 434		
13 805	791	464	135	5 436	20 184	292	543	113	1 992		
14 666	933	377	132	4 777	25 883	378	687	159	1 801		
6 531	339	146	73	1 690	13 075	110	187	95	653		
2 333	97	99	63	584	5 176	33	55	45	162		
\$16 487	\$12 844	\$10 149	\$16 066	\$13 996	\$18 934	\$16 549	\$11 559	\$20 742	\$15 226		
\$18 963	\$15 621	\$12 869	\$21 210	\$15 929	\$21 625	\$17 994	\$14 544	\$22 671	\$17 001		
371 400	29 247	27 816	5 427	193 359	462 755	7 998	27 058	3 834	63 694		
55 082	8 521	12 179	1 166	45 182	42 603	1 480	10 109	582	13 074		

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 7. General, Social, and Economic Characteristics by Race and Spanish Origin: 1980—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix B]

The State
Congressional Districts

SEX AND AGE

Total persons										
Male	443 785	3 208	84 217	3 614	29 312	482 937	13 114	5 743	5 714	92 567
Female	216 106	1 813	41 150	1 672	14 574	237 413	7 361	2 798	2 254	46 614
	227 679	1 395	43 067	1 942	14 738	245 524	5 753	2 945	3 460	45 953
Under 5 years	29 135	307	11 158	349	3 542	33 250	1 241	499	536	10 798
5 to 14 years	69 040	491	21 334	672	6 434	71 628	2 422	1 183	876	20 387
15 to 59 years	279 841	2 227	45 956	2 293	17 264	290 673	8 655	3 687	3 931	54 464
60 to 64 years	21 145	78	1 696	87	712	26 126	269	98	145	2 388
65 years and over	44 624	105	4 073	213	1 360	61 260	527	276	226	4 530
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	122 932	762	15 882	806	6 406	133 323	2 967	1 133	1 019	20 490
With own children under 18 years	60 984	462	11 517	505	4 317	62 884	2 071	713	655	14 010
Married-couple families	107 193	546	11 227	733	5 255	116 623	2 195	826	803	17 017
With own children under 18 years	51 932	315	8 520	476	3 553	53 170	1 481	480	517	11 910
Female householder, no husband present	12 390	158	3 929	46	862	13 079	638	255	170	2 625
With own children under 18 years	7 649	128	2 571	22	623	8 007	496	218	117	1 751
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED										
Persons 25 years old and over	271 228	1 663	32 860	2 051	13 321	295 294	5 879	2 627	3 200	41 646
Elementary (0 to 8 years)	21 514	198	15 196	294	3 187	33 670	827	659	565	14 882
High school: 1 to 3 years	28 627	171	5 277	118	2 060	34 151	897	490	272	5 785
4 years	95 470	365	7 648	510	4 406	101 468	1 839	699	945	11 894
College: 1 to 3 years	64 037	474	3 592	404	2 259	64 324	1 532	580	498	6 054
4 or more years	61 580	455	1 147	725	1 409	61 681	784	199	920	3 031
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	336 952	2 328	49 161	2 551	18 604	369 906	9 119	3 870	4 240	59 127
Labor force	215 900	1 870	22 600	1 738	11 858	216 384	6 064	2 045	2 485	35 469
Employed	205 917	1 630	19 133	1 663	11 140	194 862	3 770	1 648	2 165	31 676
Unemployed	9 465	226	3 440	75	693	12 553	551	337	129	3 036
Female, 16 years and over	175 366	1 033	25 777	1 389	9 436	190 127	3 764	2 007	2 761	29 576
Labor force	88 522	751	9 955	784	4 464	87 679	2 302	831	1 309	13 047
Employed	84 394	664	8 694	752	4 266	81 188	1 786	657	1 192	11 786
Unemployed	4 077	87	1 244	32	198	5 514	254	161	91	1 190
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979										
Families	122 932	762	15 882	806	6 406	133 323	2 967	1 133	1 019	20 490
Less than \$5,000	5 212	65	4 796	37	469	7 095	325	138	112	1 998
\$5,000 to \$7,499	4 985	28	1 733	31	429	7 881	309	106	122	1 470
\$7,500 to \$9,999	6 931	42	1 719	19	447	10 258	374	158	59	1 877
\$10,000 to \$14,999	15 232	128	2 615	111	819	21 699	559	250	139	3 580
\$15,000 to \$19,999	17 000	88	1 739	146	1 152	20 616	399	144	77	3 461
\$20,000 to \$24,999	17 038	103	1 278	85	1 059	19 707	338	147	135	3 490
\$25,000 to \$34,999	26 812	163	1 359	173	1 259	25 027	392	153	223	2 978
\$35,000 to \$49,999	17 374	96	492	110	486	13 872	243	23	88	1 217
\$50,000 or more	12 348	49	151	94	286	7 168	28	14	64	419
Median	\$23 290	\$21 208	\$9 554	\$23 236	\$19 358	\$19 719	\$13 987	\$12 801	\$20 014	\$16 545
Mean	\$28 454	\$24 010	\$12 305	\$27 105	\$21 264	\$22 946	\$16 774	\$15 615	\$21 714	\$18 403
Persons for whom poverty status is determined										
Income in 1979 below poverty level	441 248	3 137	83 327	3 542	29 033	474 487	11 282	5 205	5 601	90 498
	29 522	494	40 004	350	3 875	44 985	2 490	1 455	687	16 396

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 8. General Housing Characteristics: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix 8]

**The State
Congressional Districts**

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5
Total housing units	1 110 558	232 068	200 131	228 930	225 882	223 547
Vacant seasonal and migratory	38 771	8 191	1 751	9 539	13 892	5 398
Year-round housing units	1 071 787	223 877	198 380	219 391	211 990	218 149
TENURE AND VACANCY STATUS						
Owner-occupied housing units	653 825	128 746	109 427	145 141	135 360	135 151
Percent of occupied housing units	68.3	64.0	60.2	75.7	72.3	69.2
Renter-occupied housing units	303 207	72 339	72 334	46 488	51 860	60 186
Vacant housing units	114 755	22 792	16 619	27 762	24 770	22 812
For sale only	18 440	3 015	1 832	4 494	4 771	4 328
For rent	39 817	9 927	7 396	5 403	8 227	8 864
Held for occasional use	23 509	1 808	2 257	9 827	5 704	3 913
Other vacants	32 989	8 042	5 134	8 038	6 068	5 707
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT						
Owner-occupied housing units	653 825	128 746	109 427	145 141	135 360	135 151
1979 to March 1980	129 331	26 150	17 087	31 525	28 477	26 092
1975 to 1978	217 434	43 250	29 952	52 294	45 961	45 977
1970 to 1974	141 104	25 349	23 032	35 251	28 964	28 508
1960 to 1969	103 910	21 479	20 303	19 799	20 683	21 646
1950 to 1959	44 704	9 975	12 839	4 333	8 252	9 305
1949 or earlier	17 342	2 543	6 214	1 939	3 023	3 623
Renter-occupied housing units	303 207	72 339	72 334	46 488	51 860	60 186
1979 to March 1980	181 532	45 395	40 659	28 105	30 850	36 523
1975 to 1978	82 711	19 426	20 496	12 736	13 831	16 222
1970 to 1974	22 183	4 671	5 819	3 206	4 229	4 258
1960 to 1969	11 860	2 234	3 618	1 699	2 070	2 239
1959 or earlier	4 921	613	1 742	742	880	944
BATHROOMS						
Year-round housing units	1 071 787	223 877	198 380	219 391	211 990	218 149
No bathroom or only a half bath	34 337	2 903	7 056	6 598	14 513	3 267
1 complete bathroom	462 441	99 285	118 051	81 725	70 952	92 428
1 complete bathroom plus half bath(s)	138 582	27 757	24 287	28 711	25 227	32 600
2 or more complete bathrooms	436 427	93 932	48 986	102 357	101 298	89 854
Owner-occupied housing units	653 825	128 746	109 427	145 141	135 360	135 151
No bathroom or only a half bath	14 671	790	2 334	2 739	7 835	973
1 complete bathroom	187 710	33 771	49 482	38 769	27 878	37 810
1 complete bathroom plus half bath(s)	101 480	20 484	18 331	20 001	18 359	24 305
2 or more complete bathrooms	349 964	73 701	39 280	83 632	81 288	72 063
Renter-occupied housing units	303 207	72 339	72 334	46 488	51 860	60 186
No bathroom or only a half bath	11 334	1 594	3 382	1 711	3 270	1 377
1 complete bathroom	213 496	52 088	56 912	29 816	32 648	42 032
1 complete bathroom plus half bath(s)	24 338	4 889	4 446	4 964	4 439	5 600
2 or more complete bathrooms	54 039	13 768	7 594	9 997	11 503	11 177
Year-round housing units	1 071 787	223 877	198 380	219 391	211 990	218 149
KITCHEN FACILITIES						
Complete kitchen facilities	1 041 530	221 434	192 858	213 749	198 050	215 439
No complete kitchen facilities	30 257	2 443	5 522	5 642	13 940	2 710
SOURCE OF WATER						
Public system or private company	1 020 731	222 434	193 207	201 562	199 950	203 578
Individual drilled well	40 427	1 187	4 421	13 861	7 591	13 367
Individual dug well	2 799	62	275	784	1 071	607
Some other source	7 830	194	477	3 184	3 378	597
SEWAGE DISPOSAL						
Public sewer	869 862	203 613	173 382	154 065	167 398	171 404
Septic tank or cesspool	180 665	19 526	22 463	60 741	32 186	45 749
Other means	21 260	738	2 535	4 585	12 406	996
AIR CONDITIONING						
None	309 779	30 604	70 117	69 429	55 700	83 929
Central system	674 341	178 324	102 306	133 524	146 256	113 931
1 or more individual room units	87 667	14 949	25 957	16 438	10 034	20 289
HEATING EQUIPMENT						
Steam or hot water system	15 122	2 982	4 709	1 871	2 890	2 670
Central warm-air furnace	637 270	135 232	111 037	117 688	119 878	153 435
Electric heat pump	159 781	48 186	13 847	46 019	38 116	13 613
Other built-in electric units	47 635	10 694	9 383	11 297	8 462	7 799
Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace	48 643	8 708	15 439	7 386	7 267	9 843
Room heaters with flue	74 095	10 576	22 997	14 343	10 507	15 672
Room heaters without flue	21 127	2 868	6 782	3 619	2 773	5 085
Fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters	59 512	3 758	10 136	15 609	21 059	8 950
None	8 602	873	4 050	1 559	1 038	1 082
Occupied housing units	957 032	201 085	181 761	191 629	187 220	195 337
TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT						
With telephone	853 557	186 110	152 657	171 503	164 228	179 059
No telephone	103 475	14 975	29 104	20 126	22 992	16 278
VEHICLES AVAILABLE						
None	64 952	11 911	21 561	9 344	11 889	10 247
1	354 871	78 358	70 584	72 734	61 254	71 941
2	328 877	68 208	54 696	66 930	70 291	68 752
3 or more	208 332	42 608	34 920	42 621	43 786	44 397

Table 9. Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix B]

**The State
Congressional Districts****UNITS IN STRUCTURE**

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5
Year-round housing units	1 071 787	223 877	198 380	219 391	211 990	218 149
1, detached	640 407	125 072	113 960	140 944	131 713	128 718
1, attached	60 081	11 016	8 768	12 619	12 408	15 270
2	25 434	4 143	6 767	5 461	3 752	5 311
3 and 4	38 006	10 369	8 406	6 658	7 136	5 437
5 or more	174 797	50 614	37 194	18 000	36 018	32 971
Mobile home or trailer, etc	133 062	22 663	23 285	35 709	20 963	30 442

Owner-occupied housing units	653 825	128 746	109 427	145 141	135 360	135 151
1, detached	498 421	100 030	83 823	108 136	105 791	100 641
1, attached	32 279	6 052	3 115	7 826	7 475	7 811
2	7 062	1 375	1 375	2 432	1 193	1 237
3 and 4	8 649	1 812	1 772	1 751	1 981	1 333
5 or more	19 127	4 280	4 123	2 946	4 477	3 301
Mobile home or trailer, etc	88 287	15 747	15 219	22 050	14 443	20 828

Renter-occupied housing units	303 207	72 339	72 334	46 488	51 860	60 186
1, detached	96 780	17 494	24 544	19 213	15 850	19 679
1, attached	19 403	3 888	4 756	2 876	2 818	5 065
2	15 499	3 009	4 824	2 170	1 967	3 529
3 and 4	24 198	7 524	5 825	3 826	3 906	3 117
5 or more	124 770	37 546	27 584	12 255	24 135	23 250
Mobile home or trailer, etc	22 557	2 878	4 801	6 148	3 184	5 546

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

Year-round housing units	1 071 787	223 877	198 380	219 391	211 990	218 149
1979 to March 1980	88 487	21 107	7 132	20 326	21 976	17 946
1975 to 1978	179 594	37 115	19 045	47 239	39 811	36 384
1970 to 1974	253 325	51 594	33 368	62 787	51 809	53 767
1960 to 1969	249 784	57 268	41 335	51 989	52 271	46 921
1950 to 1959	174 294	38 225	49 265	19 280	30 561	36 963
1940 to 1949	66 230	12 262	25 579	8 144	7 741	12 504
1939 or earlier	60 073	6 306	22 656	9 626	7 821	13 664

Owner-occupied housing units	653 825	128 746	109 427	145 141	135 360	135 151
1979 to March 1980	48 637	10 696	3 665	12 545	11 867	9 864
1975 to 1978	117 038	23 642	10 967	32 628	26 705	23 096
1970 to 1974	163 278	29 263	20 326	45 677	33 509	34 503
1960 to 1969	147 683	30 704	21 233	34 566	32 206	28 974
1950 to 1959	111 155	24 497	29 231	11 607	21 652	24 168
1940 to 1949	36 107	6 951	13 502	3 759	4 812	7 083
1939 or earlier	29 927	2 993	10 503	4 359	4 609	7 463

Renter-occupied housing units	303 207	72 339	72 334	46 488	51 860	60 186
1979 to March 1980	16 097	5 046	1 706	2 286	3 903	3 156
1975 to 1978	40 297	8 983	6 197	8 027	7 772	9 318
1970 to 1974	66 214	17 677	10 337	10 993	12 928	14 279
1960 to 1969	80 260	21 992	16 941	12 025	15 463	13 839
1950 to 1959	51 724	11 428	16 803	5 711	7 158	10 624
1940 to 1949	24 648	4 531	10 067	3 398	2 264	4 388
1939 or earlier	23 967	2 682	10 283	4 048	2 372	4 582

BEDROOMS

Year-round housing units	1 071 787	223 877	198 380	219 391	211 990	218 149
None	39 815	7 222	9 691	6 457	11 471	4 974
1	167 318	38 963	40 729	26 040	29 702	31 884
2	365 430	77 343	68 402	84 925	61 029	73 731
3	374 304	74 848	64 246	79 404	75 758	80 048
4	112 233	23 227	13 772	20 583	29 992	24 659
5 or more	12 687	2 274	1 540	1 982	4 038	2 853

Owner-occupied housing units	653 825	128 746	109 427	145 141	135 360	135 151
None	9 180	693	1 278	2 183	4 188	838
1	42 713	7 826	9 102	9 816	8 086	7 883
2	199 935	38 198	36 548	52 755	32 045	40 389
3	293 370	59 739	49 604	60 751	60 681	62 595
4	97 541	20 307	11 635	17 922	26 752	20 925
5 or more	11 086	1 983	1 260	1 714	3 608	2 521

Renter-occupied housing units	303 207	72 339	72 334	46 488	51 860	60 186
None	21 722	5 149	6 659	2 599	4 366	2 949
1	94 896	24 267	25 827	10 654	15 902	18 246
2	117 715	29 353	25 646	19 193	19 960	23 563
3	57 772	11 342	12 163	12 006	9 659	12 602
4	9 982	2 022	1 816	1 840	1 695	2 609
5 or more	1 120	206	223	196	278	217

Year-round housing units	1 071 787	223 877	198 380	219 391	211 990	218 149
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STORIES IN STRUCTURE

1 to 3	1 064 500	221 927	196 386	219 345	209 696	217 146
4 to 6	4 850	1 339	839	31	1 650	991
7 to 12	1 192	267	529	5	385	6
13 or more	1 245	344	626	10	259	6

PASSENGER ELEVATOR

Structures with 4 or more stories	7 287	1 950	1 994	46	2 294	1 003
With elevator	7 056	1 898	1 943	20	2 204	991
No elevator	231	52	51	26	90	12

Table 10. **Fuels and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1980**

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix B]

**The State
Congressional Districts**

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5
Occupied housing units	957 032	201 085	181 761	191 629	187 220	195 337
HOUSE HEATING FUEL						
Utility gas	543 440	98 818	124 773	88 149	91 358	140 342
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	43 616	3 280	6 179	14 496	9 769	9 892
Electricity	327 075	97 157	43 684	77 343	69 703	39 188
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	1 984	141	362	535	623	323
Coal or coke	742	—	9	106	613	14
Wood	33 173	887	3 143	9 946	14 408	4 789
Other fuel	599	88	155	137	181	38
No fuel used	6 403	714	3 456	917	565	751
WATER HEATING FUEL						
Utility gas	579 272	107 684	136 218	91 783	99 415	144 172
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	50 551	3 669	8 214	16 146	11 837	10 685
Electricity	309 288	88 675	34 795	80 252	65 936	39 630
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	546	72	136	120	136	82
Other	4 561	591	919	1 063	1 578	410
No fuel used	12 814	394	1 479	2 265	8 318	358
COOKING FUEL						
Utility gas	357 583	65 780	110 102	52 824	49 026	79 851
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	52 559	3 494	8 257	16 989	14 302	9 517
Electricity	536 271	131 534	61 342	120 133	117 842	105 420
Other	9 420	78	1 648	1 509	5 803	382
No fuel used	1 199	199	412	174	247	167
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS						
Specified owner-occupied housing units	481 673	96 959	81 418	103 704	101 666	97 926
With a mortgage	350 003	74 907	56 274	69 901	76 519	72 402
Less than \$100	2 355	426	800	392	272	465
\$100 to \$149	8 242	1 347	2 735	1 352	1 168	1 640
\$150 to \$199	27 497	5 640	7 582	4 767	3 969	5 539
\$200 to \$249	40 091	8 299	9 268	7 488	6 323	8 713
\$250 to \$299	43 636	8 580	9 746	8 367	7 568	9 375
\$300 to \$349	42 075	8 748	7 849	8 618	7 887	8 973
\$350 to \$399	37 890	8 099	5 662	8 686	7 571	7 872
\$400 to \$449	32 603	7 619	4 013	7 534	6 901	6 536
\$450 to \$499	27 582	6 325	3 074	6 212	6 436	5 535
\$500 to \$599	37 715	9 286	3 014	7 952	9 577	7 886
\$600 to \$749	29 512	6 897	1 803	6 148	8 950	5 714
\$750 or more	20 805	3 641	728	2 385	9 897	4 154
Median	\$365	\$377	\$290	\$373	\$425	\$360
Not mortgaged	131 670	22 052	25 144	33 803	25 147	25 524
Less than \$50	8 953	687	2 099	1 409	3 737	1 021
\$50 to \$74	16 692	2 334	4 565	3 588	3 173	3 032
\$75 to \$99	29 023	5 199	5 845	7 816	4 125	6 038
\$100 to \$149	51 726	9 854	8 652	15 493	7 662	10 065
\$150 to \$199	16 986	2 923	2 930	4 194	3 496	3 443
\$200 to \$249	4 722	623	643	830	1 575	1 051
\$250 or more	3 568	432	410	473	1 379	874
Median	\$111	\$114	\$100	\$113	\$110	\$113
GROSS RENT						
Specified renter-occupied housing units	294 856	71 141	70 763	44 606	50 384	57 962
Less than \$60	5 063	1 086	1 915	1 016	534	512
\$60 to \$79	4 446	823	1 319	1 151	694	459
\$80 to \$99	5 673	835	2 086	1 261	589	902
\$100 to \$119	7 453	1 149	2 565	1 246	1 007	1 486
\$120 to \$149	14 634	2 154	5 502	2 264	1 595	3 119
\$150 to \$169	13 716	2 267	4 879	1 966	1 501	3 103
\$170 to \$199	22 556	3 807	8 264	2 684	2 056	5 745
\$200 to \$249	50 842	10 610	14 996	6 147	6 460	12 629
\$250 to \$299	50 700	14 131	10 847	6 652	8 359	10 711
\$300 to \$349	39 749	12 939	6 791	5 265	8 596	6 158
\$350 to \$399	24 707	8 010	3 670	3 649	5 284	4 094
\$400 to \$499	23 805	7 154	3 207	4 307	5 849	3 288
\$500 or more	12 763	3 821	1 080	2 346	3 787	1 729
No cash rent	18 749	2 355	3 642	4 652	4 073	4 027
Median	\$263	\$291	\$223	\$267	\$302	\$246

Table 11. **Characteristics of Housing Units With Householder of Specified Race and Spanish Origin: 1980**

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix 8]

**The State
Congressional Districts**

TENURE

Occupied housing units	839 749	24 040	34 023	6 608	114 238
Owner-occupied housing units	587 805	11 413	20 809	4 049	68 957
Percent of occupied housing units	70.0	47.5	61.2	61.3	60.4
Renter-occupied housing units	251 944	12 627	13 214	2 559	45 281

**MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY
OWNER COSTS**

Specified owner-occupied housing units	431 416	9 934	13 243	3 284	56 038
With a mortgage	319 945	7 662	3 170	2 657	38 624
Less than \$200	31 862	1 272	1 160	204	7 429
\$200 to \$299	74 734	2 247	799	478	12 832
\$300 to \$399	73 188	1 679	632	576	8 787
\$400 to \$499	56 432	1 080	303	489	4 836
\$500 or more	83 729	1 384	276	910	4 740
Median	\$373	\$319	\$253	\$414	\$293
Not mortgaged	111 471	2 272	10 073	627	17 414

GROSS RENT

Specified renter-occupied housing units	245 677	12 359	12 162	2 499	43 854
Less than \$100	9 944	1 663	1 410	80	4 035
\$100 to \$199	42 652	3 196	3 730	474	15 453
\$200 to \$299	86 666	4 031	2 614	938	14 269
\$300 or more	93 007	3 036	1 219	872	7 016
No cash rent	13 408	433	3 189	135	3 081
Median	\$273	\$227	\$182	\$267	\$206

TENURE

Occupied housing units	139 586	9 869	6 483	1 502	49 711
Owner-occupied housing units	86 387	4 943	3 564	853	29 519
Percent of occupied housing units	61.9	50.1	55.0	56.8	59.4
Renter-occupied housing units	53 199	4 926	2 919	649	20 192

**MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY
OWNER COSTS**

Specified owner-occupied housing units	62 496	4 343	2 659	680	24 432
With a mortgage	43 967	3 201	945	462	16 641
Less than \$200	8 263	610	412	70	3 614
\$200 to \$299	14 505	1 184	263	153	6 439
\$300 to \$399	10 485	839	175	140	3 855
\$400 to \$499	5 968	273	64	42	1 767
\$500 or more	4 746	295	31	57	966
Median	\$295	\$284	\$223	\$306	\$273
Not mortgaged	18 529	1 142	1 714	218	7 791

GROSS RENT

Specified renter-occupied housing units	52 039	4 881	2 768	630	19 774
Less than \$100	3 125	853	263	30	2 033
\$100 to \$199	14 418	1 432	915	211	7 610
\$200 to \$299	19 743	1 544	769	169	6 780
\$300 or more	12 350	926	212	184	2 370
No cash rent	2 403	126	609	36	981
Median	\$237	\$206	\$189	\$233	\$197

TENURE

Occupied housing units	164 342	1 220	18 102	1 081	7 979
Owner-occupied housing units	120 563	499	12 043	787	5 297
Percent of occupied housing units	73.4	40.9	66.5	72.8	66.4
Renter-occupied housing units	43 779	721	6 059	294	2 682

**MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY
OWNER COSTS**

Specified owner-occupied housing units	92 074	404	7 451	665	4 225
With a mortgage	73 846	354	950	589	2 799
Less than \$200	4 785	18	467	13	381
\$200 to \$299	13 449	53	164	46	633
\$300 to \$399	14 967	82	133	101	555
\$400 to \$499	12 915	62	96	168	413
\$500 or more	27 730	139	90	261	817
Median	\$429	\$439	\$205	\$480	\$369
Not mortgaged	18 228	50	6 501	76	1 426

GROSS RENT

Specified renter-occupied housing units	43 039	701	5 365	276	2 631
Less than \$100	1 031	6	752	9	114
\$100 to \$199	4 126	183	1 614	6	549
\$200 to \$299	13 379	208	755	103	895
\$300 or more	22 451	298	312	142	888
No cash rent	2 052	6	1 932	16	185
Median	\$300+	\$276	\$160	\$300+	\$263

Race					Spanish origin ¹
White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander		

District 1

Occupied housing units	182 890	6 342	1 827	1 602	16 319
Owner-occupied housing units	119 908	2 854	655	883	8 757
Percent of occupied housing units	65.6	45.0	35.9	55.1	53.7
Renter-occupied housing units	62 982	3 488	1 172	719	7 562

District 3

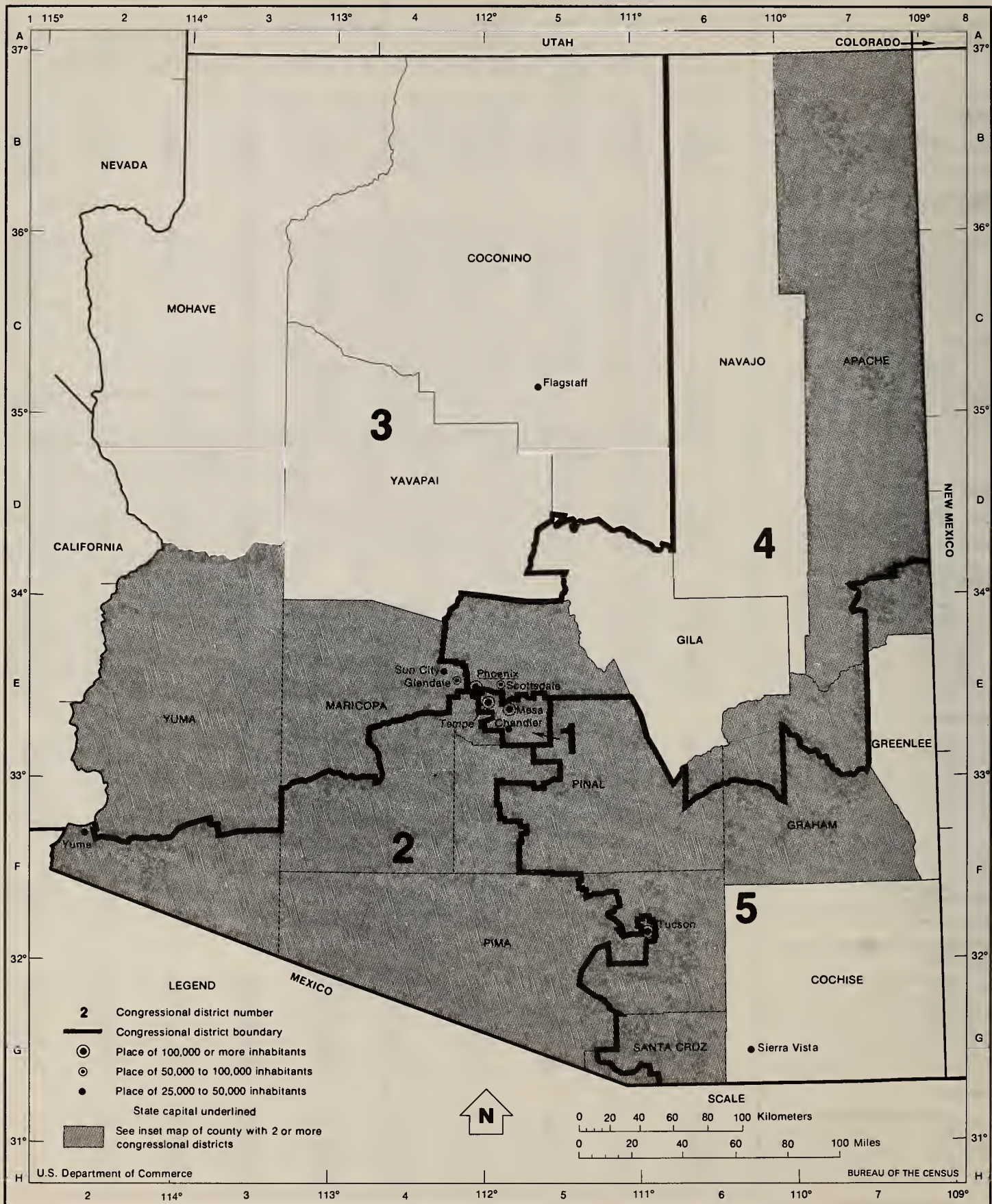
Occupied housing units	173 976	2 579	6 127	930	15 933
Owner-occupied housing units	134 663	1 278	3 821	654	9 814
Percent of occupied housing units	77.4	49.6	62.4	70.3	61.6
Renter-occupied housing units	39 313	1 301	2 306	276	6 119

District 5

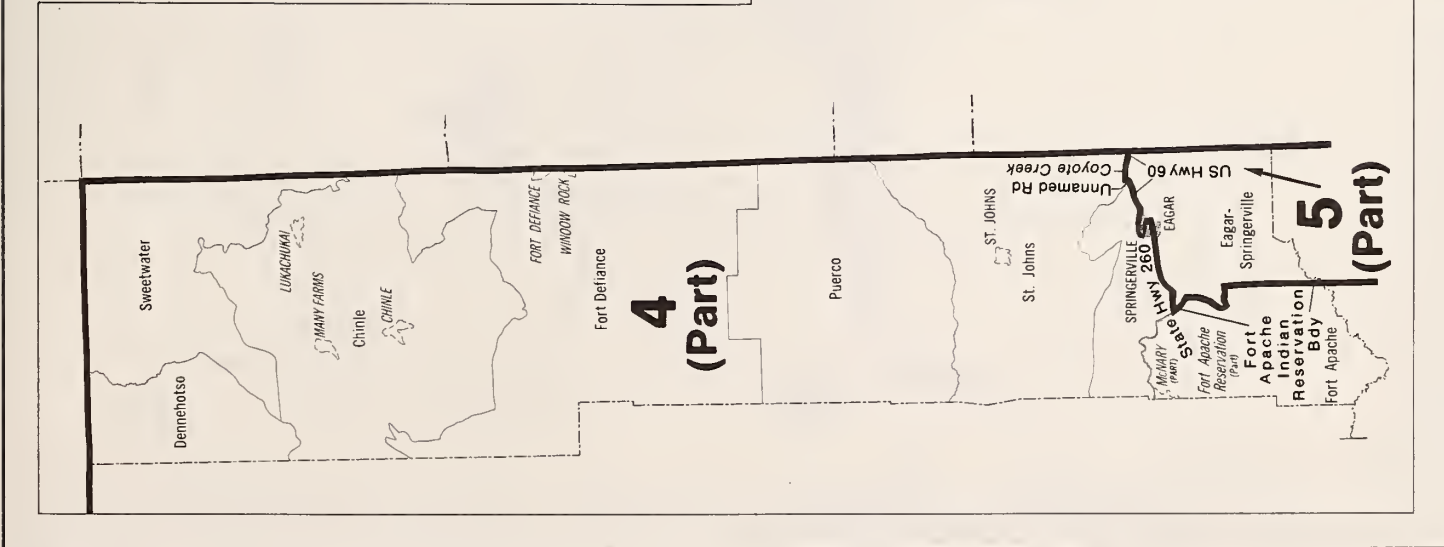
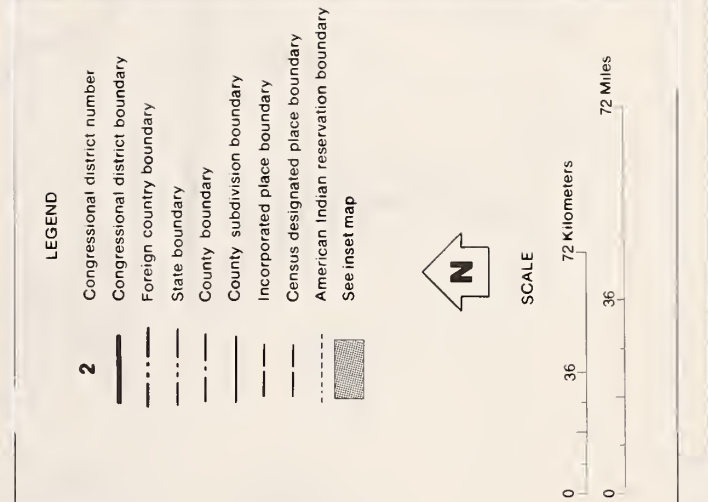
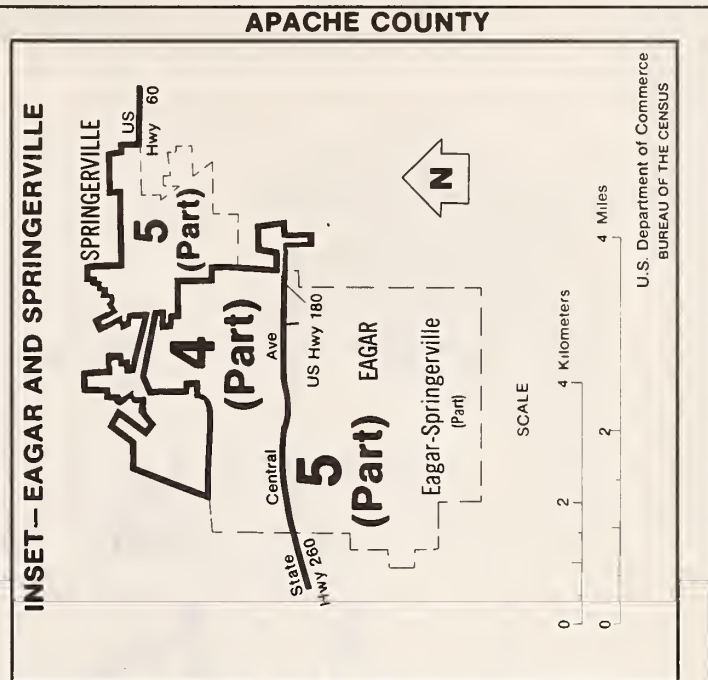
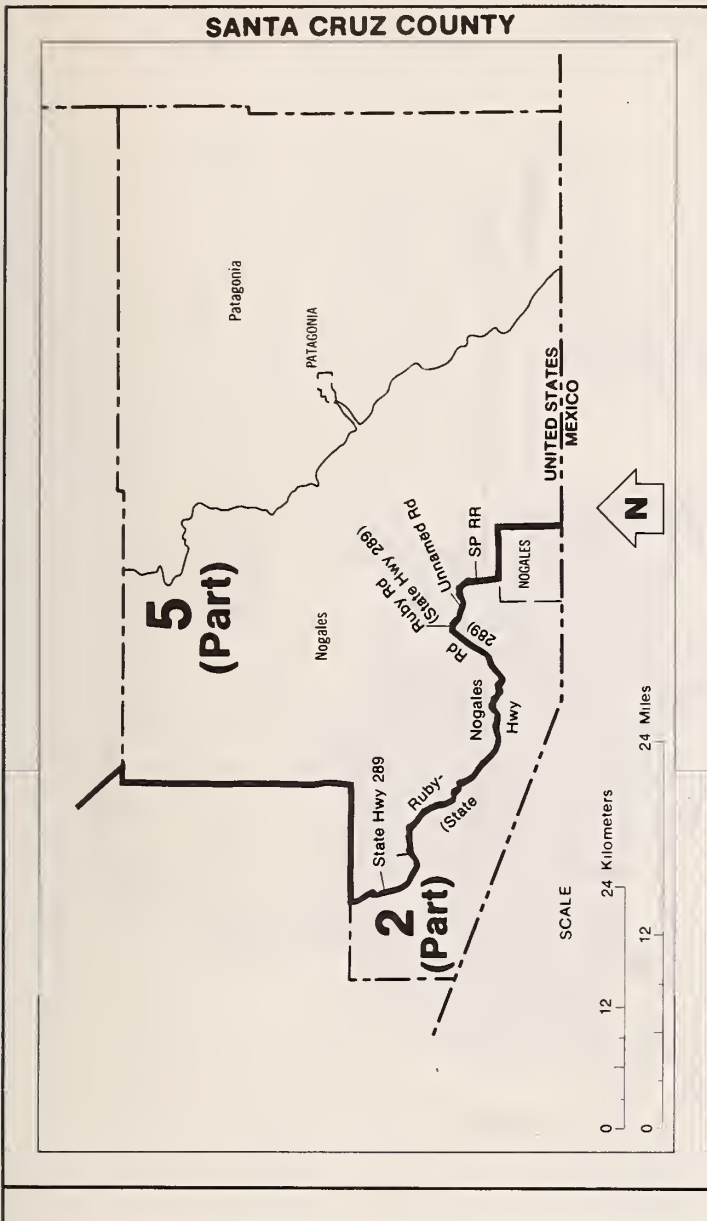
Occupied housing units	178 955	4 030	1 484	1 493	24 296
Owner-occupied housing units	126 284	1 839	726	872	15 570
Percent of occupied housing units	70.6	45.6	48.9	58.4	64.1
Renter-occupied housing units	52 671	2 191	758	621	8 726

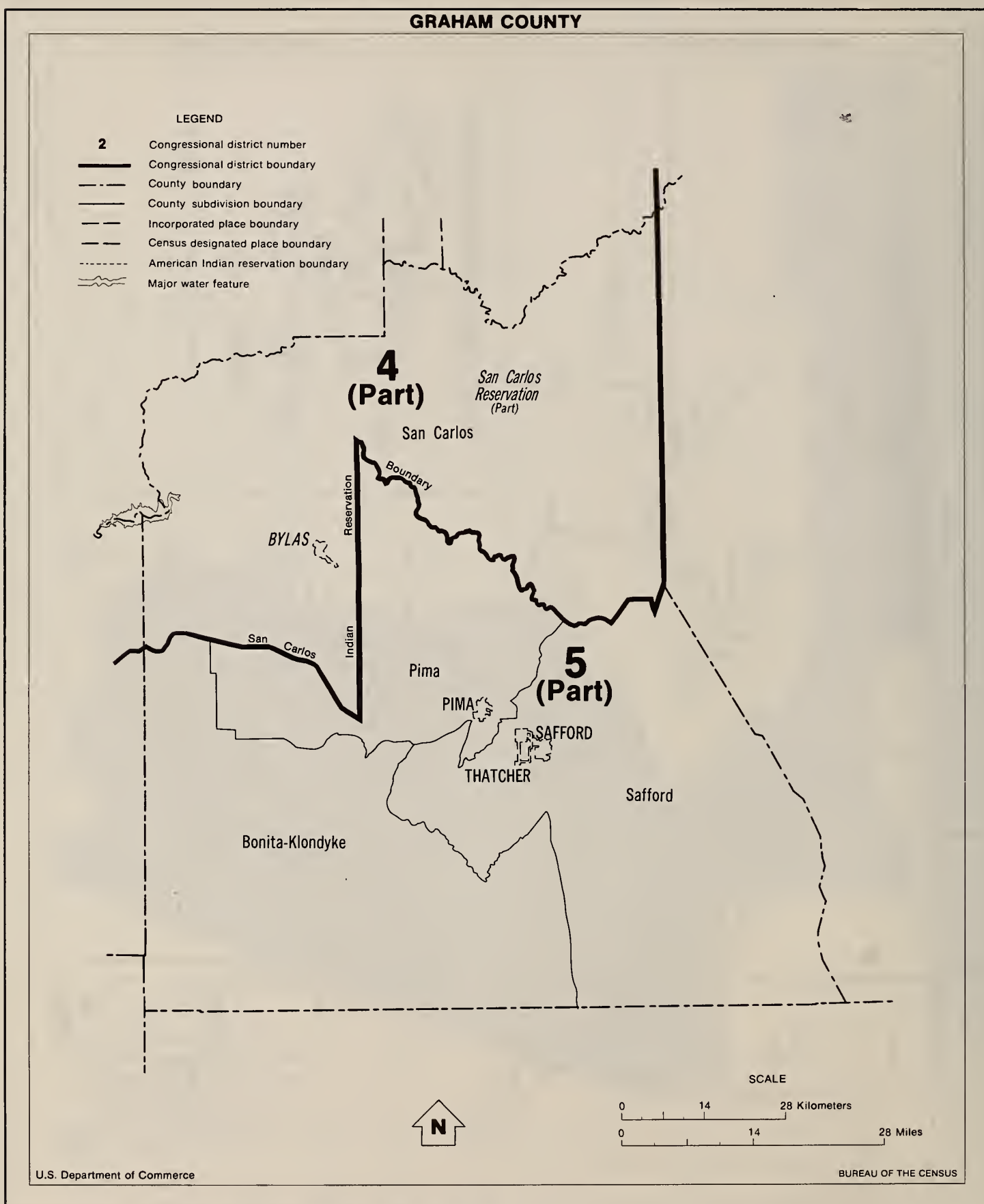
¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places

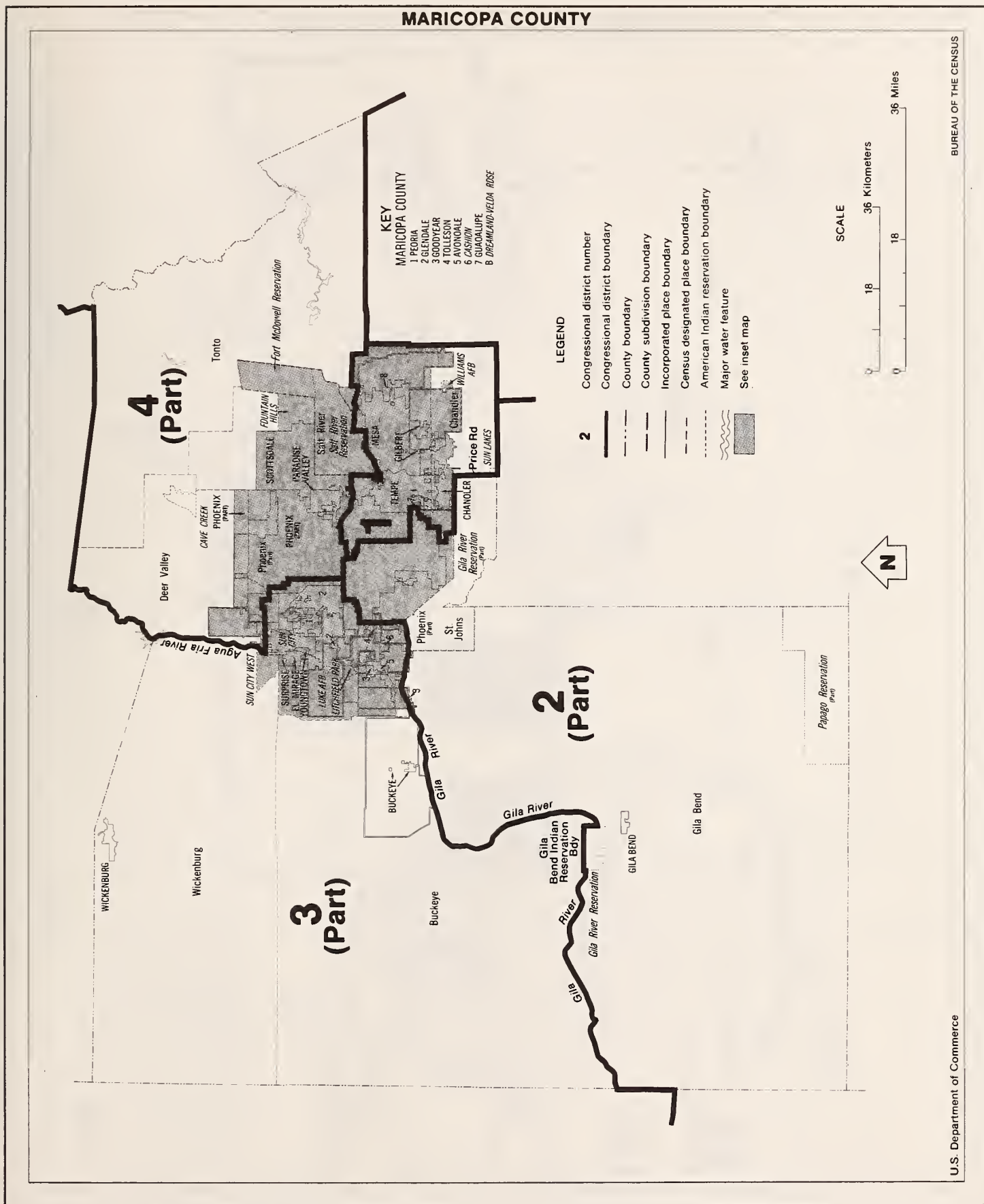


Congressional districts established April 2, 1982; all other boundaries are as of January 1, 1980.

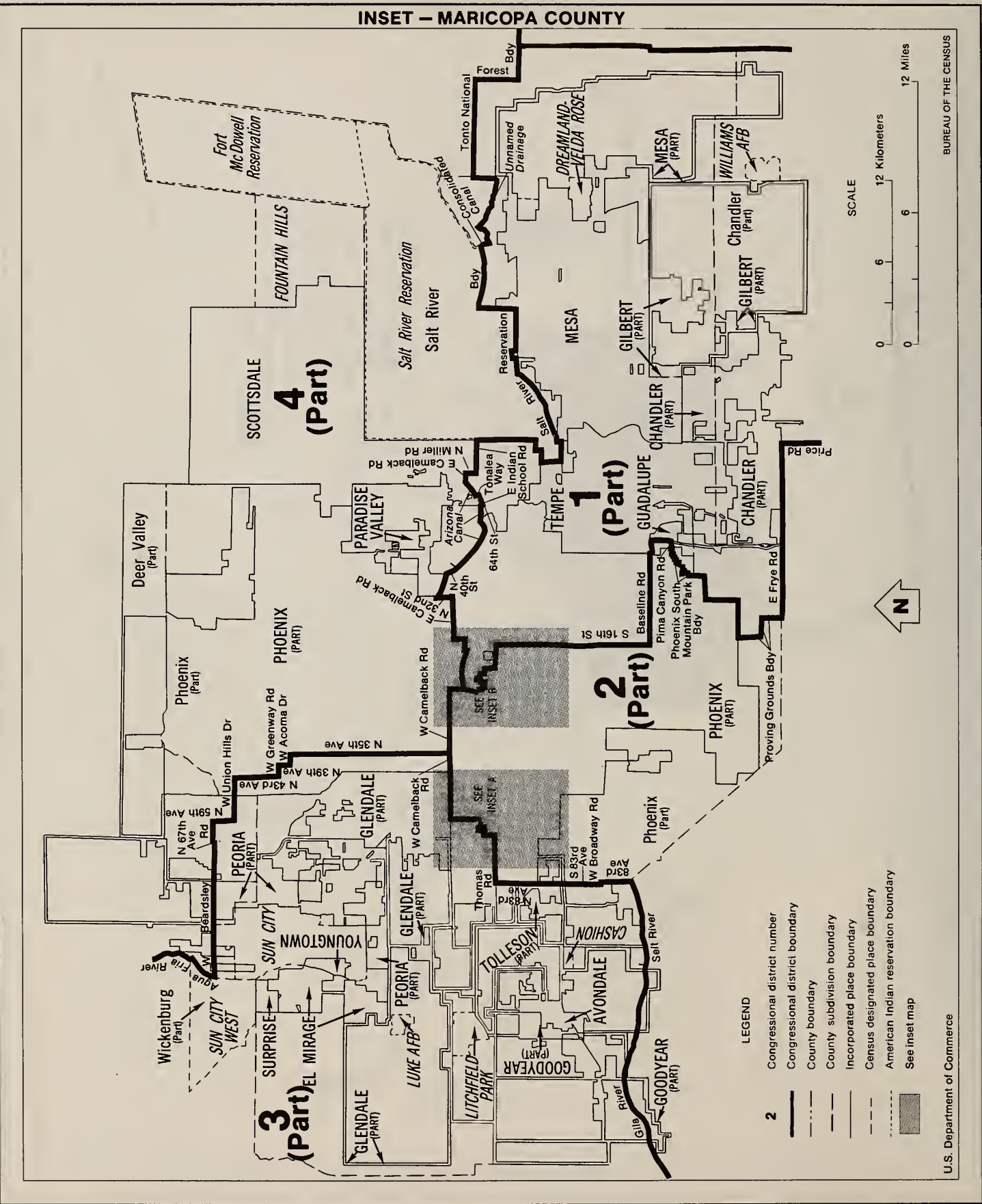




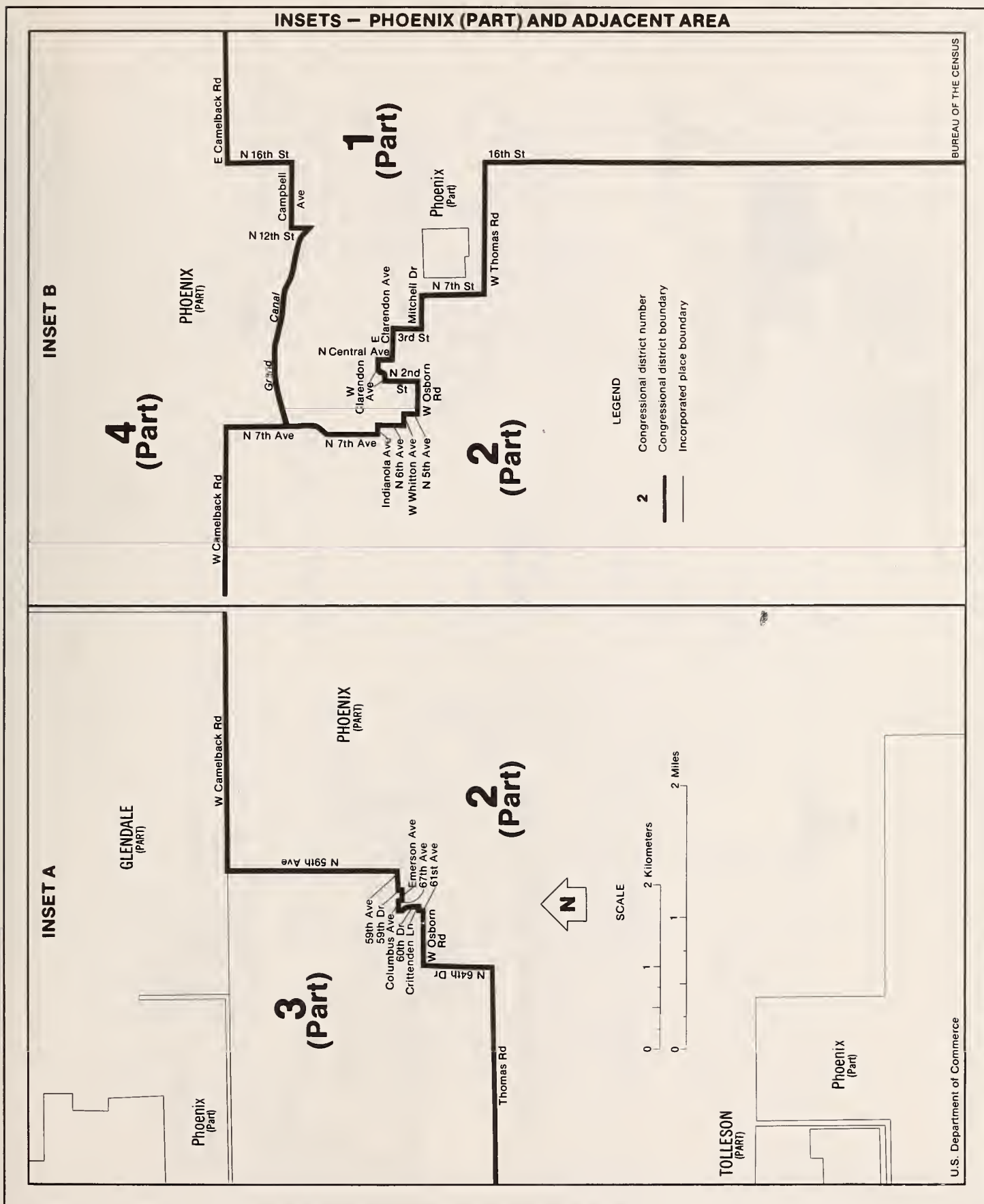
Congressional districts established April 2, 1982; all other boundaries are as of January 1, 1980.

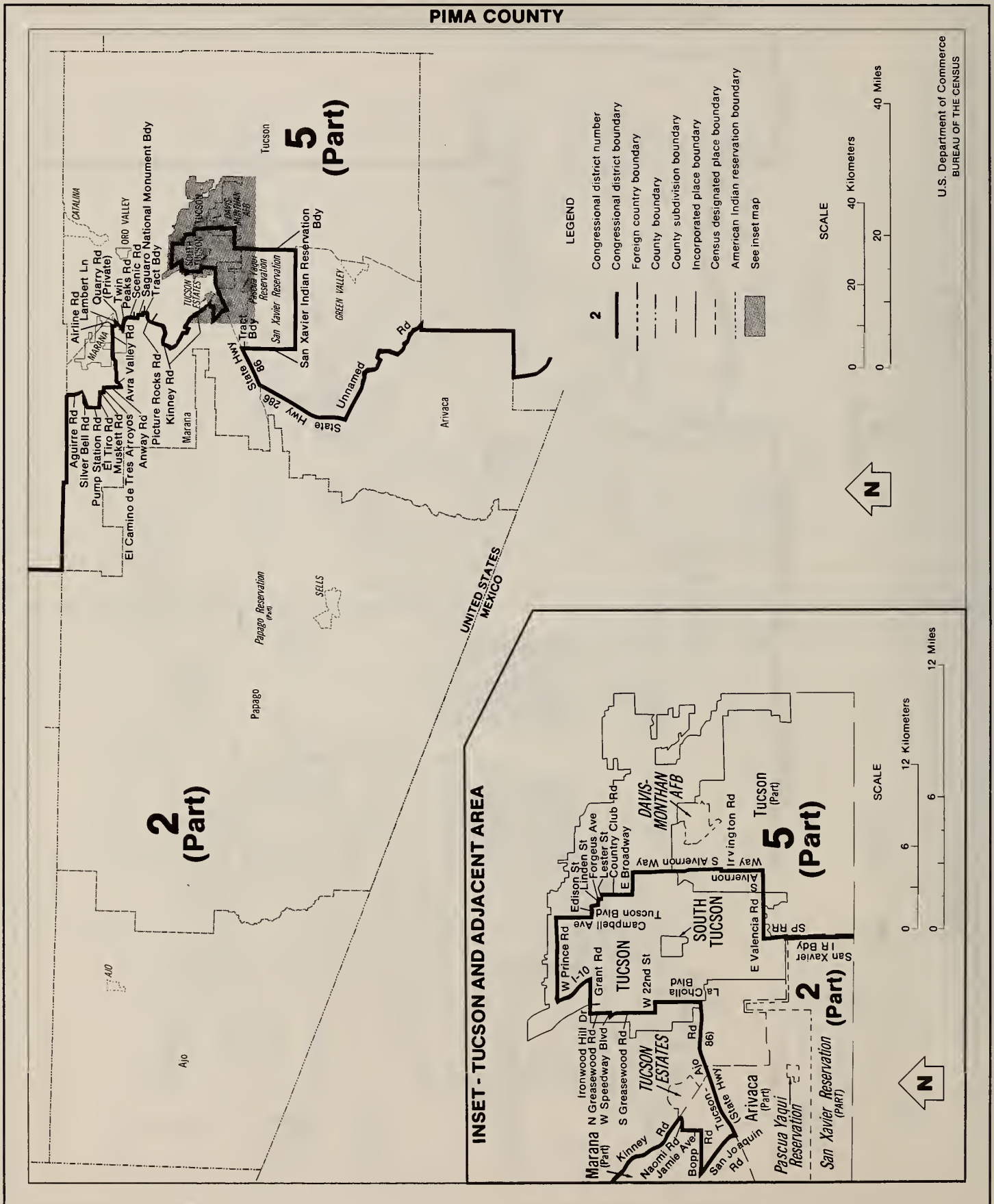


Congressional districts established April 2, 1982; all other boundaries are as of January 1, 1980.

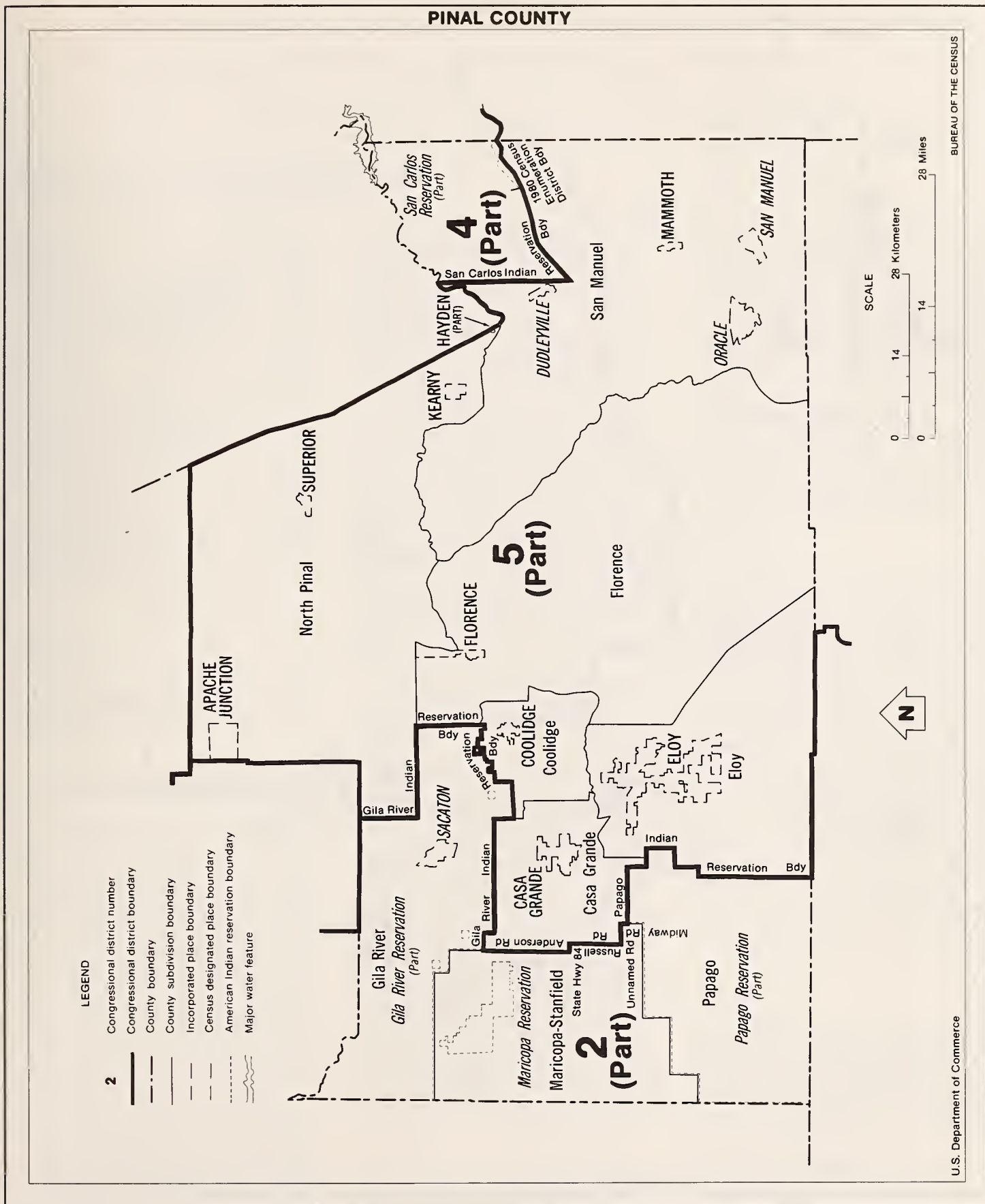


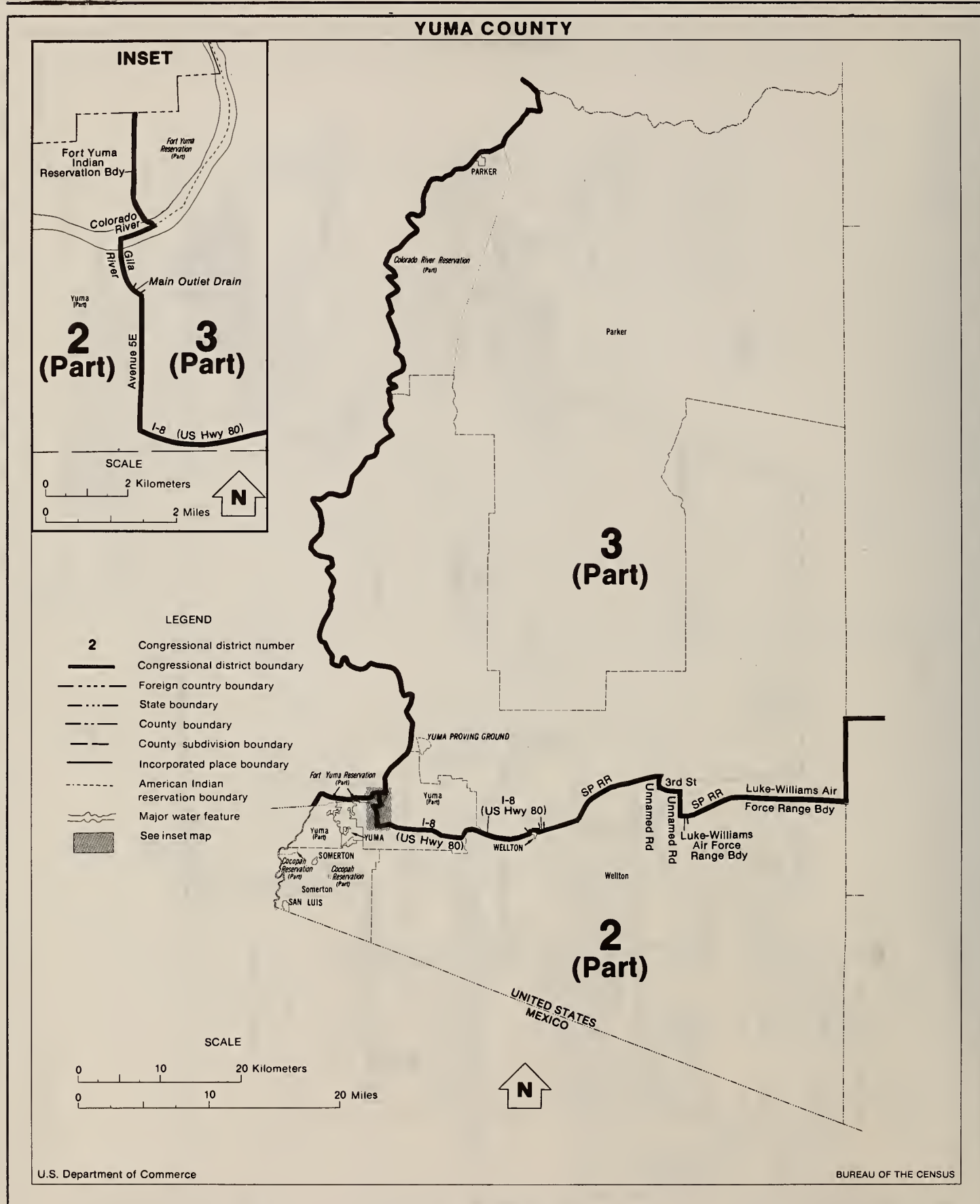
Congressional districts established April 2, 1982; all other boundaries are as of January 1, 1980.





Congressional districts established April 2, 1982; all other boundaries are as of January 1, 1980.





Congressional districts established April 2, 1982; all other boundaries are as of January 1, 1980.

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STATES

The 50 States and the District of Columbia are the constituent units of the United States.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

Congressional Redistricting

States are assigned seats in the House of Representatives on the basis of an apportionment following each decennial population census. The apportionment procedure, determined by Congress, assigns seats to each State on the basis of the census population, and the number of seats for that State remains constant for 10 years until the next apportionment. The total number of seats in the House of Representatives has been 435 since the apportionment following the 1910 census, except for temporary expansion for Alaska and Hawaii from 1959 to 1962.

After an apportionment, each State allocated two or more seats in the House is responsible for subdividing the State into congressional districts for the pur-

pose of electing each representative.¹ This redistricting action is generally the result of a law passed by the State legislature and signed by the governor. Each congressional district is as equal in population to all other congressional districts in the State as is practicable based on the last decennial census.

The congressional districts in this report are those in effect for the 98th Congress, elected in 1982, and they are the first to reflect the 1980 census apportionment. Most States have redrawn their congressional district boundaries based on 1980 populations (Maine and Montana plan to redistrict for the 99th Congress). Final redistricting of a few other States may be delayed by legal action. Unless there is further legal action, these districts will be in effect until 1992.

Federal statutes governing the apportionment process and method and redistricting may be found in Title 2, United States Code.

Data Compilation for Congressional Districts

Data from the 1980 census have been compiled for congressional districts by equating component census geographic areas to each district and summing all data for areas coded to the district. Where the smallest census geographic area was split by a congressional district boundary, the census records for the area were reviewed to determine in which district the majority of the population fell, and the entire area was coded to that district.

The 1970 population totals for congressional districts were obtained by summing the 1970 census counts for

component areas, including all subsequent corrections made to these counts. A review of the 1970 census maps was made where the smallest geographic census area was split by a congressional district line. If the population of the census area was small or the part in one of the congressional districts was relatively minor, the entire population was assigned to the district with the larger share of the area. Otherwise, the population was apportioned to the two congressional districts on the basis of settlement pattern.

COUNTIES

In most States, the primary divisions are termed counties. In Louisiana, these divisions are known as parishes. In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized boroughs together with the "census areas" which were developed for general statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities which are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for census purposes.

PLACES

Two types of places are recognized in the census reports—incorporated places and census designated places—as defined below. Data are shown in table 2 for places with 10,000 or more inhabitants.

Incorporated Places

Incorporated places recognized in the reports of the census are those which are

¹ Six States have only one representative, who is elected at large, and the District of Columbia has a nonvoting delegate.

incorporated under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: boroughs in Alaska and New York and towns in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin. The towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions (MCD's) for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

Census Designated Places

As in the 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses, the Census Bureau has delineated boundaries for closely settled population centers without corporate limits. In 1980, the name of each such place is followed by "(CDP)," meaning "census designated place." In the 1970 and earlier censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

In 11 States, certain CDP's are coextensive with MCD's. These entities are shown in the Town/Township section of table 2 in this report. The States are Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

Census designated place boundaries change with changes in the settlement pattern; a place which has the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries. Boundary outlines for CDP's appear on the county subdivision maps available for purchase from the Census Bureau.

TOWNS AND TOWNSHIPS

Statistics for minor civil divisions, the primary legal subdivisions of counties, are presented in table 2 only for 11 States where those areas have important significance as geographic units. Data are shown

in table 2 for towns of 10,000 or more in the six New England States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont) and in New York and Wisconsin, and for townships of 10,000 or more in Michigan, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

URBAN AND RURAL RESIDENCE

As defined for the 1980 census, urban residence comprises all persons and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more inhabitants outside urbanized areas. More specifically, urban residence consists of all persons and housing units in (1) places of 2,500 or more inhabitants incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding those persons and housing units in the rural portions of extended cities; (2) census designated places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, and (3) other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas. The population and housing units not classified as urban constitute the rural population and housing.

Urbanized Areas

The major objective of the Census Bureau in delineating urbanized areas is to provide a better separation of urban and rural population and housing in the vicinity of large cities. An urbanized area consists of a central city or cities and surrounding closely settled territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum population of 50,000.

Rural Farm

The rural farm population and housing comprises all persons and housing units

living in rural areas on farms. Farms are defined as places from which sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products amounted to \$1,000 or more during 1979.

AREA MEASUREMENTS

Area measurement figures for States were prepared by using a digitization process on the topographic quadrangle maps produced by the U.S. Geological Survey. Area figures for all counties, places, towns and townships covered in these reports can be found in the 1980 Census of Population, *Number of Inhabitants*, PC80-1-A1, United States Summary.

Area measurement figures for congressional districts were prepared using an electronic digital planimeter to measure those counties split by congressional districts. Map types used for this process include U.S. Department of Transportation county maps and various census maps such as the Metropolitan Map Series (MMS). Area measurements for counties not split by congressional districts were derived from the digitized U.S. Geological Survey maps.

The land area figures for States shown in this report may differ from those shown in the PC80-1-A State reports because of changes made subsequent to the preparation of the area measurement figures shown in the State reports.

HISTORIC DATA

In some instances, 1970 population counts shown in table 1 have been revised since publication of the 1970 census reports. Counts which have been revised for States, counties, places, and towns/townships are not identified in this report but are indicated by the prefix "r" in the PC80-1-A State reports.

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GENERAL

The 1980 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The principal determinant for the responses was, therefore, the questionnaire and its accompanying instruction guide. Furthermore, census takers were instructed, in their telephone and personal-visit interviews, to read the questions directly from the questionnaire. The definitions and explanations given below for each subject are drawn largely from various technical and procedural materials used in the collection of the data. These materials helped the census interviewers to understand more fully the intent of each question, and thus to resolve problems or unusual cases in a manner consistent with this intent. Also included is certain explanatory information to assist the user in the proper utilization of the statistics.

Facsimiles of the questionnaire pages containing the population and housing questions used to produce the data shown in this report and the pages of the respondent instruction guide which relate to these questions are presented in appendix E.

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. The meas-

ure, "persons per household," is obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). For further information see the housing unit definition.

Relationship to Householder

The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to question 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. Four basic categories of relationship are recognized in this report. More detailed categories of relationship appear in the PC80-1-B, PC80-1-C, and PC80-1-D reports (and Summary Tape Files 2, 4, and 5).

Householder—One person in each household is designated as the "householder." In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member could be designated as the "householder."

Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with non-relatives only.

Spouse—A person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages as well as persons in common-law marriages.

Child—A son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of the householder regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law and daughters-in-law. "Own" children are sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children, of the householder who are single (never married) and under 18 years of age. "Related" children in a family include own children and all other persons (except the spouse of the householder) under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption.

Other Relative—Any person related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, who is not shown separately in the particular table (e.g., "spouse," "child," "brother or sister," or "parent").

Nonrelative—Any person in the household not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. Roomers, boarders, partners, roommates, paid employees, wards, and foster children are included in this category.

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual may be (1) a householder living alone or with non-relatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption; all persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A "married-couple family" is a family in which the householder and spouse are enumerated as members of the same household. Not all households contain families, because a household may be composed of a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone. The measure "persons per family" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders).

Group Quarters

All persons not living in households are classified by the Bureau of the Census as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized:

Inmates of Institutions—Persons under care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of their length of stay in that place and regardless of the number of people in that place. Institutions include homes,

schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically or mentally handicapped; hospitals or wards for mental, tubercular, or chronic disease patients; homes for unmarried mothers; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; orphanages; and correctional institutions.

Other—This category includes all persons living in group quarters who are not inmates of institutions. Rooming and boarding houses, communes, farm and nonfarm workers' dormitories, convents or monasteries, and other living quarters are classified as "other" group quarters if there are nine or more persons unrelated to the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire; or if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit. Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "other" group quarters regardless of the number or relationship of people in the unit. These include persons residing in military barracks, on ships, in college dormitories, or in sorority and fraternity houses; patients in general or maternity wards of hospitals who have no usual residence elsewhere; staff members in institutional quarters; and persons enumerated in missions, flophouses, Salvation Army shelters, railroad stations, etc.

Sex

The data on sex were derived from answers to question 3, which was asked of all persons.

Race

The data on race were derived from answers to question 4, which was asked of all persons. Both 100-percent and sample totals for racial groups are included in the tables of this report. For a discussion of the two data sources, see the section on "Comparability Between Sample and 100-Percent Data for Racial Groups" on page B-3. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects self-identification by respondents; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. Since the 1980 census obtained information on race through self-identification, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify. In this report, data for housing units, households, and families are classified by the race of the householder.

For persons who could not provide a single response to the race question, the race of the person's mother was used; however, if a single response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. This is a modification of the 1970 census procedure in which the race of the person's father was used.

The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as White, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, or Polish. In the 1980 census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but marked "Other" and wrote in entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "Other" race category; in the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

The category "Black" includes persons who indicated their race as Black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

The categories "American Indian," "Eskimo," and "Aleut" include persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but entered the name of an Indian tribe or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French American Indian, or Spanish American Indian were classified as American Indian.

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" in table 1, which is based on 100-percent tabulations, includes persons who indicated their race as Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Samoan, or Guamanian. The total for "Asian and Pacific Islander," which is available only from sample tabulations, is shown in tables 7 and 11 and includes the nine groups listed above as well as persons who provided write-in entries of such Asian and Pacific Islander groups as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander under the "Other" race category. Also, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but wrote in

an entry indicating one of the nine specific categories listed above (e.g., Chinese and Filipino) were classified accordingly. For example, entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese, entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

If the race entry was missing on the questionnaire for a member of a household, an answer was assigned in the computer according to the reported entries of race of other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If race was not entered for anyone in the household (excluding paid employees), the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general allocation process described in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

Comparability Between Sample and 100-Percent Data for Racial Groups—There may be differences in this report between the *totals* for the racial groups based on 100-percent tabulations (tables 1 and 2) and sample tabulations (tables 7 and 11). Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and an additional edit and review performed on the sample questionnaires. Sample data are subject to sampling variability, as explained in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

During the sample processing, the responses in the race question underwent more extensive review and edit than performed during the previous processing stages. Additional efforts were made to assign write-in entries to specific race categories and to resolve inconsistent and incomplete responses. The impact of this further work varies substantially by racial group and by geographic area, but is generally negligible for most groups. Most affected is the "Other" race category since a number of persons originally counted therein in the 100-percent tabulations were shifted into specific race categories in the sample tabulations. For instance, a number of persons who marked the "Other" race category supplied a write-in entry (e.g., Canadian, Polish, Lebanese, Black Puerto Rican, or Jamaican) which indicated that they belonged in one of the specific race categories. Furthermore, persons in the "Other" category reported as Cambodian, Laotian, Thai, etc., were combined into a

"Other Asian and Pacific Islander" category which, together with the specific Asian and Pacific Islander categories (e.g., Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, etc.), covers the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population. This total is obtainable only from the sample tabulations, not from the 100-percent tabulations.

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the additional review and edit were generally limited and rather varied for most groups, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for comparable data on racial groups. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income, etc.) and data for the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population, the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data—Differences between 1980 census and 1970 census population totals by race seriously affect the comparability for certain race groups. First, a large number of Spanish origin persons reported their race differently in the 1980 census than in the 1970 census; this difference in reporting has a substantial impact on the population totals and comparability for the "White" and "Other" populations (shown as "All other races" in most 1970 census publications). A much larger proportion of the Spanish origin population in 1980 than in 1970 reported their race in the questionnaire category "Other." Second, in 1970, most persons who marked the "Other" race category and wrote in a Spanish designation such as Mexican, Venezuelan, Latino, etc., were reclassified as "White." In 1980, such persons were not reclassified but remained in the "Other" category. As a result of this procedural change and the differences in reporting by this population, the proportion of the Spanish origin population classified as "Other" race in the 1980 census was substantially higher than that in the 1970 census. Nationally, in 1970, only 1 percent of Spanish origin persons were classified as "Other" race and 93 percent as "White." The 1980 census sample data showed a much larger proportion, 38 percent of Spanish origin persons reported their races as "Other" and only 53 percent reported

"White." (The corresponding figures for 100-percent tabulations are 40 percent and 56 percent, respectively.) As a consequence of these differences, 1980 population totals for "White" and "Other" are not comparable with corresponding 1970 figures.

The 1980 census was the first in which data were collected separately for Eskimos and Aleuts in all States. In 1970, these data were available only for Alaska. Since Eskimos and Aleuts are highly concentrated in Alaska, these changes do not seriously affect the comparability of 1980 and 1970 data for these racial groups at the national level.

The 1980 count for the Asian and Pacific Islander population reflects a high level of immigration during the 1970's as well as a number of changes in census procedures which were developed, in part, as a result of this high level of immigration. First, the number of Asian and Pacific Islander categories listed separately on the 1980 census questionnaire was expanded to include four additional groups: Vietnamese, Asian Indian, Guamanian, and Samoan. Asian Indians were classified as "White" in 1970, but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. The Vietnamese, Guamanian, and Samoan populations were included in the "Other" race category in the 1970 census but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. Second, "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" groups such as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander were identified and tabulated as Asian and Pacific Islander in sample tabulations in the 1980 census; in 1970, most of these groups were included in the "Other" race category.

In 1980, data were collected separately for Hawaiians and Koreans in all States, but in 1970, these data were not collected for Alaska. (On the 1970 census questionnaire used in Alaska, Eskimo and Aleut were substituted for these two categories.) Since the numbers of Hawaiians and Koreans were small in Alaska, this questionnaire change does not have a major impact on the comparability of the 1980 and 1970 data for the Asian and Pacific Islander population.

Spanish/Hispanic Origin

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent were derived from answers to

question 7, which was asked of all persons. Information on the Spanish origin population shown in this report is derived from both 1980 census 100-percent and sample tabulations. For a discussion of the two data sources, see "Comparability Between 1980 Census 100-Percent and Sample Totals for the Spanish Origin Population," below.

Persons of Spanish origin or descent are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Spanish origin categories listed on the questionnaire—Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban—as well as those who indicated that they were of other Spanish/Hispanic origin. Persons reporting "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America or they are persons identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish American, Hispano, Latino, etc. Origin or descent can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. In this report, data for housing units, households, and families are classified by the Spanish origin of the householder.

Persons of more than one Spanish origin and persons of both a Spanish and another origin who were in doubt as to how to report a specific origin were classified according to the origin of the person's mother. If a single origin was not provided for the person's mother, the first reported origin of the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, in the 100-percent edit a response was assigned by computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If origin was not entered for any household member (excluding a paid employee), origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. The sample processing included more extensive edit procedures. For example, if any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was first assigned from available related information, such as ancestry and place of birth, reported for the individual. These edit procedures are a variation of

the general allocation process described in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

Limitations of the Data—A preliminary evaluation study of the reporting in the 1980 census item on Spanish origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the North Central Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of potential misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census is severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Spanish origin population is generally sparse. However, 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population, or total Spanish origin population, at the national level, are not seriously affected by the reporting problem. For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the Spanish origin item, see the 1980 population census Supplementary Reports, Series PC80-S1-7, "*Persons of Spanish Origin by State: 1980.*"

Comparability Between Sample and 100-Percent Data for the Spanish Origin Population—There may be differences in this report between the total Spanish origin population based on 100-percent (tables 1 and 2) and sample tabulations (tables 7 and 11). Such differences reflect the results of more extensive edit procedures performed for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item during the processing of sample questionnaires as well as sampling variability and nonsampling error. (For an explanation of sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data.")

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the more extensive edit were generally limited, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for data on the Spanish origin population. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data—The 1980 figures on Spanish origin are not directly comparable with 1970

Spanish origin totals because of a number of factors; namely, overall improvements in the 1980 census, better coverage of the population, improved question design, and an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups. These efforts at census improvement explain, in part, the large increase in the number of Hispanics over 1970. Also, these efforts undoubtedly resulted in the inclusion of a sizeable but unknown number of persons of Hispanic origin who are in the country in other than legal status.

In the 1980 census Spanish origin question, specific changes in design included the placement of the category "No, not Spanish/Hispanic" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-Amer." and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

Age

The data on age were derived from answers to question 5, which was asked of all persons. Only the information in questions 5b and 5c (on month and year of birth) was read into the computer. Answers to question 5a (on age at last birthday) were used during field review to fill in any blanks in question 5c. The age classification is based on the age of the person in completed years as of April 1, 1980. The data on age represent the difference, as calculated in the computer, between date of birth and April 1, 1980. The median ages shown in this report are computed on the basis of more detailed intervals than shown in table 1.

Marital Status

The data on marital status were derived from question 6, which was asked of all persons.

The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration.

Persons classified as "now married" include those who have been married only once and have never been widowed or divorced and those currently married persons who remarried after having been widowed or divorced. Persons reported as separated are those living apart because of marital discord, with or without a legal separation. Persons in common-law marriages are classified as married; persons whose only marriage had been annulled are classified as never married; and all persons under 15 years old are classified as never married. All persons classified as never married are shown as "single" in this report.

School Enrollment

The data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questions 8 and 9. Persons are included as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" school or college at any time between February 1, 1980, and the time of enumeration. Regular schooling is defined as nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree. Schooling in trade or business schools, company training, or through a tutor was to be reported only if the course credits obtained were regarded as transferable to a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons were to be reported as enrolled in nursery school if the school included instruction as an integral phase of its program but not if only custodial care was given. Children in Head Start programs were to be reported in nursery school or kindergarten as appropriate.

Elementary school, as defined here, includes grades 1 through 8, and high school includes grades 9 through 12. In general, a public school is defined as any school which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, State, or Federal government agency. In using the public/private school distinction for college enrollment, some caution should be exercised, since there is evidence that, in some parts of the country, the classification of individual schools may not be entirely clear and census data may differ considerably from administrative figures.

Years of School Completed

The data on years of school completed were derived from answers to questions 9

and 10. Persons whose education was received in a foreign school system or an ungraded school were instructed to report the approximate equivalent grade in the regular American school system. If a person was currently attending or did not finish the highest grade attended, he or she was tabulated as having completed the previous grade or year.

If the person did not attend college but finished high school by an equivalency test (GED), the person was instructed to mark grade 12 (high school, 4 years).

"Percent high school graduates" includes persons who completed four years of high school as well as those who completed one or more years of college.

Nativity and Place of Birth

The data on nativity and place of birth were derived from answers to questions 11 and 12. The category "native" comprises persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or in an outlying area of the United States. Also included in this category is the small number of persons who were born abroad with at least one American parent. Persons not classified as native are classified as "foreign born."

Native persons are classified according to their State or area of birth. Respondents were instructed to report place of birth as the mother's usual State of residence at the time of the birth rather than as the location of the hospital if the birth occurred in a hospital.

Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English

The data on language spoken at home and ability to speak English were derived from answers to questions 13a, b, and c. Persons who responded in question 13a that they spoke a language other than English at home were asked to report what language they spoke (question 13b) and how well they could speak English (question 13c). All languages that were reported were coded using a detailed classification of languages. Ability to speak English was reported as one of four categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The questions on language usage were intended to determine the extent to which non-English languages are spoken in the United States and to determine

how many persons feel they have difficulty speaking English. The questions were not intended to determine which language was a person's main language, or whether a person was fluent in the non-English language that he or she reported.

Therefore, persons who reported speaking a language other than English may have also spoken English at home and they may have been more fluent in English than in the non-English language.

Ancestry

The data on ancestry were derived from the answers to question 14. The 1980 census marked the first time that a general question on ancestry (ethnicity) was asked in a decennial census. The question was based on self-identification and was open-ended (respondents were required to write their answers). Ancestry refers to a person's nationality group, lineage, or the country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Thus, persons reported their ancestry group regardless of the number of generations removed from their country of origin. Furthermore, responses to the ancestry question reflected the ethnic groups with which persons identified and not necessarily the degree of attachment or association the person had with the particular ethnic group(s).

Ancestry and race are separate characteristics; therefore, persons reporting ancestry may be of any race. Ancestry is also different from other population characteristics that are sometimes regarded as indicators of ethnicity, namely, country of birth and language spoken at home.

A large number of persons reported their ancestry by specifying a single ancestry but some reported two, three, or more ancestry categories. All responses were coded manually by a procedure that allowed for identification of all single- and double-ancestry groups reported. In addition, 17 triple-ancestry categories were also identified by unique codes (these categories were selected since they were reported frequently in Census Bureau surveys taken prior to the 1980 census). All other multiple responses were coded according only to the first and second ancestry categories reported.

In published tabulations, multiple groups are designated in general open-ended categories such as "Polish and other groups," rather than in specific multiple ancestry groups such as "Polish-Italian." A person who reported "Polish-Italian" ancestry, for example, is included in the category "Polish and other groups" and in the category "Italian and other groups." A few responses consisting of two terms (e.g., French-Canadian) were considered as a single group and, thus, were coded and tabulated as a single ancestry. In addition, persons reporting combinations of ancestries such as "German-Bavarian" were tabulated as a single ancestry (i.e., German). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry (i.e., Polish or Italian). A sole entry of "American" is tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified."

Entries of religious groups were not coded separately and were tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified." When an ancestry response was missing, the person's ancestry was tabulated as "Not reported."

Residence in 1975

The data on residence in 1975 were derived from answers to questions 15a and 15b. Residence on April 1, 1975, is the usual place of residence 5 years before enumeration. The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1975 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5 years. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of enumeration had returned to their 1975 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county or a different State understates the number of these kinds of moves.

Data on residence in 1975 are based on approximately one half of the full census sample (see appendix D). Therefore, figures in tabulations involving residence in 1975 may differ from tabulations based on the full sample. For example, the number of persons 5 years old and over from residence in 1975 tabulations may not agree with other tabulations by age.

Veteran Status

The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 18. A "veteran," as defined in census publications, is a person 16 years old or over who has served but is not now serving on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States. Persons are classified as veterans if they were ever on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, even if the time served was short. Persons in the National Guard or in military reserve units are classified as veterans only if they were ever called to active duty. All other civilians 16 years and over are classified as nonveterans.

Work Disability

The data on disability status were derived from answers to question 19. Persons are identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition which had lasted 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job. Persons with a work disability are further classified as "prevented from working" or "not prevented from working."

The term "health condition" refers to both physical and mental conditions. Temporary health problems are not considered a health condition.

Persons are considered limited in the kind or amount of work they could do if they were restricted in the kinds of jobs at which they were able to work or if they were unable to work at a full-time job.

Public Transportation Disability

Persons were identified as having a public transportation disability if they had a health condition which had lasted 6 or more months and which made it difficult or impossible for them to use buses, trains, subways, or other forms of public transportation.

Fertility (Children Ever Born)

The data on children ever born were derived from responses to question 20. The number of children ever born to a woman consists of all live births the woman has ever had, including any babies who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with her. Excluded

are miscarriages and stillbirths, and any of the woman's step-children, foster children, or children she has adopted.

Means of Transportation To Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questions 24b, 24c, and 24d which were asked only of persons who indicated in question 22 that they had worked at any time during the reference week (see below for definition of reference week). Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week. Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category "car, truck, or van" includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category "public transportation" includes workers who used a bus or streetcar, subway or elevated railroad, or taxicab.

A question on carpooling (question 24c) was asked of all workers who reported their means of transportation to work as "car," "truck," or "van." The category "drive alone" includes persons who usually drove alone to work, as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category "carpool" includes workers who reported that they usually shared driving, drove others, or rode as a passenger during the reference week. The measure "persons per private vehicle" is obtained by dividing the number of persons using a car, truck, or van, to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used.

Reference Week

The data on labor force status and journey to work relate to the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because not all persons were enumerated during the same week.

Labor Force Status

The data on labor force status were derived from answers to questions 22, 25, and 26. The "labor force" includes all persons in the civilian labor force plus members of the Armed Forces (persons 16 years old and over on active duty with the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard). The "civilian labor force" consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described below.

All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force are defined as "not in labor force." This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an "off" season who were not looking for work, inmates of institutions, disabled persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Employed—Employed persons include all civilians 16 years old and over who were either (a) "at work"—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (b) were "with a job but not at work"—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

Unemployed—Persons are classified as unemployed if they were civilians 16 years old and over and (a) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, (b) were looking for work during the last four weeks, and (c) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are persons who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off.

Industry and Occupation

The data on industry and occupation were derived from answers to questions 28 and 29, respectively, and are shown here for employed persons 16 years old and over. For persons who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. The industry and occupation statistics are based on the detailed classification systems developed for the 1980 census. The 1980 industry classification is based on the U.S. Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) and is similar to the 1970 system; the 1980 occupational classification is based on the new U.S. Standard Occupational Classification (SOC). This report shows major occupation and industry groups. The relationship between these major groups and more detailed categories found in other reports will be shown in the PC80-1-C and PC80-1-D reports.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to question 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation. The definitions of the class of worker categories shown in this report are as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Private wage and salary workers are persons who work for a private employer for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or at piece rates.

Government Workers—Government workers are employees of any Federal, State, or local governmental units, regardless of the activity of the particular agency.

Self-Employed Workers—Self-employed workers are those who work for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade or who operate a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Unpaid family workers are those who work without pay in a family business or farm.

Labor Force Status in 1979

The data on labor force status in 1979 were derived from answers to question 31.

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

Persons 16 years old and over are classified as "in labor force in 1979" if they worked in 1979 or had any weeks of unemployment in 1979, in accordance with the criteria for weeks worked in 1979 and weeks of unemployment in 1979 described below.

Worked in 1979—Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks in 1979 in accordance with the criteria described below are classified as "worked in 1979."

The data on weeks worked in 1979 pertain to the number of weeks during 1979 in which persons 16 years old and over did any work for pay or profit (including weeks on paid vacation or on paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business, or were on active duty in the Armed Forces.

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "usually worked full-time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "usually worked part-time."

With Unemployment in 1979—Persons 16 years old and over who had 1 or more weeks of unemployment in 1979 in accordance with the criteria described below are classified as "with unemployment in 1979."

Weeks of Unemployment in 1979—The data on weeks of unemployment in 1979 pertain to the number of weeks during 1979 in which persons 16 years old and over did not work but spent any time looking for work (i.e., trying to get a job or start a business or professional practice) or on layoff from a job. Excluded are any weeks in which the person worked, even for one hour; or any weeks for which the person received any wages or salary; or in which the person was on active duty in the Armed Forces, on paid vacation, or on paid leave.

Income in 1979

The data on income in 1979 were derived from answers to questions 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1979 was requested from persons 15 years old and over.

"Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage and salary income; nonfarm net self-employment income; farm net self-employment income; interest, dividend, royalty or net rental income; Social Security or Railroad Retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; and all other income. The figures represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

"Wage or salary income" is defined as the total money earnings received for work performed as an employee at any time during the calendar year 1979. It includes wages, salary, pay from Armed Forces, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments and cash bonuses earned. "Nonfarm net self-employment income" is defined as net money income (gross receipts minus business expenses) received from a business, professional enterprise, or partnership in which the person was engaged on his or her own account. "Farm net self-employment income" is defined as the net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) received from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of wage or salary income and net income from nonfarm and farm self-employment. "Interest, dividend, royalty or net rental income" includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net royalties, and net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers. "Social Security income" includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration, prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. "Medicare" reimbursements are not included. "Public assistance" or public welfare income includes (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal, State, or local welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children; and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this

item. "Income from all other sources" includes unemployment compensation, veterans' payments, public or private pensions, alimony or child support, workmen's compensation, periodic payments from estates and trust funds, periodic receipts from annuities or insurance, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: money received from sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employees' contributions for pensions, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Although the income statistics cover the calendar year 1979, the characteristics of persons and the composition of households and families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1, 1980). For most households and families, however, the income reported was received by persons who were members of the household or family throughout 1979.

The median income is the amount which divides the distribution into two equal groups, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median. For households, families, and unrelated individuals the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median income values for all households, families, and unrelated individuals are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in tables 6 and 7. Median income figures of \$30,000 or less in table 6 and \$5,000 to \$10,000 in table 7 are generally calculated using linear interpolation; all other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. For a detailed description of these interpolation procedures, see appendix B to the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 129, *Money Income of Households in the United States: 1979*.

The mean income is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a

particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income.

Per capita income is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean or per capita values in the statistics for small areas or small subgroups of the population. Since the mean and per capita income amounts are strongly influenced by extreme values in the distribution, they are especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is therefore a better measure than the mean or per capita when the population base is small.

Poverty Status in 1979

Families and unrelated individuals are classified as being below or above the poverty level based on income in 1979, using a poverty index which provides a range of income cutoffs or "poverty thresholds" varying by size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual. The poverty thresholds used in the 1980 census differ slightly from those used in the 1970 census, which took into account the same three factors as well as sex of the family householder or unrelated individual and farm-non-farm residence. In addition, for the 1980 census the thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons to nine or more persons. The income cutoffs are updated each year to reflect the change in the Consumer Price Index. The poverty threshold for a family of four was \$7,412 in 1979; thresholds by size of family are shown below.

For a detailed explanation of the the poverty definition, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133, *Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level: 1980*.

Weighted Average Poverty Thresholds: 1979

Size of family	Threshold
1 person (unrelated individual):	
Under 65 years.....	\$3,774
65 years and over.....	3,479
2 persons:	
Householder under 65 years....	4,876
Householder 65 years and over.	4,389
3 persons.....	5,787
4 persons.....	7,412
5 persons.....	8,776
6 persons.....	9,915
7 persons.....	11,237
8 persons.....	12,484
9 persons.....	14,812

Persons for Whom Poverty Status Is Determined—Poverty status is determined for all persons except inmates of institutions, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years. When the line, "Persons for whom poverty status is determined," appears under the heading, "All Income Levels in 1979," it shows the total population minus persons in the four groups listed above. When the same line appears under the heading, "Income in 1979 Below Poverty Level," it shows the number of such persons who are classified as being below the poverty level.

Specified Poverty Level—Because the poverty definition currently in use by the Federal Government does not meet all the needs of the analysts of the data, some of the data are presented for alternate definitions ranging from 75 percent to 200 percent of the current poverty level. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the income cutoff at 125 percent of the poverty level was \$9,265 in 1979 for a family of 4 persons.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Living Quarters

Living quarters are classified in the census as either housing units or group quarters. Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (e.g., a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, mobile home or trailer). However, living quarters may also be in structures intended for nonresidential use (e.g., the rooms in a ware-

house where a night guard lives), as well as in boats, tents, vans, etc.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room, occupied as a separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as a separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements (except those in Group Quarters as described in the next paragraph). For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants. Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory except that boats, tents, vans, caves, and the like, are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included, provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage are excluded from the housing inventory.

Comparability With 1970 Census Housing Unit Data—Although the 1980 census data are generally comparable with 1970 census data, certain changes were introduced for 1980. The part of the 1970 housing unit definition that required a unit to have either (1) direct access or (2) complete kitchen facilities was modified. For 1980, the complete kitchen facilities alternative was dropped, and direct access was required of all housing units. In addition, in 1970 a living quarters occupied by five or more persons unrelated to the head of the household or by six or more unrelated persons was not considered to be a housing unit but a group quarters. In 1980, however, this requirement was changed and, living quarters occupied by a group of nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or by 10 or more unrelated persons were considered to be group quarters. Thus, some living quarters classified as group quarters in 1970 would be classified as

housing units in 1980. In 1970, vacant mobile homes were not counted as housing units. For 1980, they were included in the housing inventory provided they were intended for occupancy on the site where they stood.

Year-Round Housing Units—Data on housing characteristics in the 1980 census reports are limited to year-round housing units; i.e., all occupied units plus vacant units available or intended for year-round use. Vacant units intended for seasonal occupancy and vacant units held for migratory labor are excluded because of the difficulty of obtaining reliable data on their characteristics. Counts of the total housing inventory, however, are given for each area presented in this report.

Occupancy and Vacancy Characteristics

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent, e.g., away on vacation. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. In tabulations of data collected of all units, by definition, the number of occupied housing units equals the number of households. In tabulations presenting data from a sample of the housing units, there may be small differences in the figures resulting from processing procedures used to weight the population and housing sample responses.

Persons Per Occupied Housing Unit—"Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

Year Householder Moved Into Unit—Data presented for this item are based on the information reported for the householder and refer to the year of the latest move. If the householder moved back into a

unit the person previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another in the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year in which a householder moved is not necessarily the same year as the year other members of the household moved, although in the majority of cases the entire household moved at the same time.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere are also classified as vacant.

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements, i.e., the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is to be demolished or is condemned. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Type of Vacant Unit—Vacant housing units are classified in this report as either "seasonal and migratory" or "year-round." "Seasonal" units are intended for occupancy during only certain seasons of the year. Included are units intended for recreational use, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins; units offered to vacationers in the summer for summer sports or in the winter for winter sports; and vacant units held for herders and loggers. "Migratory" units are vacant units held for occupancy by migratory labor employed in farm work during the crop season. "Year-round" vacant housing units are available or intended for occupancy at any time of the year. A unit in a resort area which is usually occupied on a year-round basis is considered as year-round. A

unit used only occasionally throughout the year is also considered as year-round.

Vacancy Status—Year-round vacant units are subdivided according to their vacancy status as follows:

For sale only. Vacant year-round units being offered "For sale only," including individual units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "For sale only."

For rent. Vacant year-round units offered "For rent," and vacant units offered either for rent or for sale.

Held for occasional use. This category consists of vacant year-round units which are held for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year. Shared ownership or time-sharing condominiums are also classified as "Held for occasional use." Homes reserved by their owners as second homes usually fall in this category, although some second homes may be classified as "seasonal."

Other vacants. This category includes all vacant year-round units which do not fall into any of the classifications specified above. This category includes units held for settlement of an estate, units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner, as well as units rented or sold, awaiting occupancy.

Tenure—A housing unit is "owner occupied" if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit, even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. All other occupied units are classified as "renter occupied," including units rented for cash rent and those occupied without payment of cash rent.

Utilization, Structural, and Plumbing Characteristics

Persons Per Room—"Persons per room" is a derived measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. In this report, the figures shown refer to the number of occupied

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

housing units having 1.01 or more persons per room. Data are also shown separately for the number of persons in housing units with 1.01 or more persons per room.

Bedrooms—The number of bedrooms in the unit is the count of rooms used mainly for sleeping, even if also used for other purposes. Rooms reserved for sleeping, such as guest rooms, even though used infrequently, are counted as bedrooms. On the other hand, rooms used mainly for other purposes, even though used also for sleeping, such as a living room with a sofa bed, are not considered bedrooms. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Kitchen Facilities—A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range or cookstove, and (3) a mechanical refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Quarters with only portable cooking equipment are not considered as having a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a mechanical refrigerator.

Year Structure Built—Year structure built refers to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For a houseboat or mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer's model year is assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in this report relate to the number of units in structures built during the specified periods and in existence at the time of enumeration.

Units in Structure—A structure is a separate building that either has open space on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In the determination of the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, were counted. The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings. Structures containing only one housing unit are further classified as detached or attached. Included in the count of

"mobile homes or trailers, etc." are units classified as boats, tents, vans, etc.

Stories in Structure—The count of stories (floors) in structure includes basements or attics if these contain finished rooms for living purposes.

Passenger Elevator—Statistics on elevator in structure are presented for housing units in structures with four or more stories or floors. The category, "No elevator," refers to the number of housing units in structures with four or more stories with no passenger elevator or with only elevator service used for freight.

Lacking Complete Plumbing for Exclusive Use—A housing unit is classified as "lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use" when (1) all three specified plumbing facilities (hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower) are present inside the unit, but are also used by another household; (2) some but not all the facilities are present; or (3) none of the three specified plumbing facilities is present. In this report, data on "lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use" are shown for renter-occupied housing units. Data are also shown for the number of persons in housing units lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use.

Bathrooms—A complete bathroom is a room with a flush toilet, bathtub or shower, and a wash basin with piped hot and cold water for the exclusive use of the occupants of the housing unit. (Although the instructions on the questionnaire do not specify that a complete bathroom must have hot water, this requirement was applied during the processing of the data in an edit combining the items on complete bathrooms and complete plumbing facilities for the exclusive use of the household.) A half-bathroom has at least a flush toilet or a bathtub or shower for exclusive use, but does not have all the facilities for a complete bathroom. The equipment must be inside the unit being enumerated. The category, "No bathroom or only a half bath," consists of units with no bathroom facilities, units with only a half-bathroom, and units with bathroom facilities which are also for the use of the occupants of other housing units.

Source of Water—Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to six or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to six or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving five or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an individual drilled well or an individual dug well. The category, "Some other source," includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Sewage Disposal—Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. Small sewage treatment plants, which in some localities are called neighborhood septic tanks, are also classified as public sewers. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means," includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Equipment and Fuels

Heating Equipment—Housing units use specific types of heating equipment as their primary source of heat. The categories for types used are: (1) a steam or hot water system; (2) a central warm-air furnace with ducts to the individual rooms; (3) an electric heat pump; (4) other built-in electric units which are permanently installed in the floors, walls, ceilings, or baseboards, and are a part of the electrical installation of the building; (5) a floor, wall, or pipeless furnace; (6) room heaters with flue or vent that burn gas, oil, or kerosene; (7) nonportable room heaters without flue or vent that burn gas, oil, or kerosene; and (8) fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters of any kind that can be picked up and moved. For vacant units which have had the heating equipment removed, the kind of equipment used by the previous occupants is considered to be the heating equipment for the unit.

Air-Conditioning—Air-conditioning is defined as the cooling of air by a refrigeration unit. It does not include evaporative coolers, fans, or blowers which are not connected to a refrigeration unit; however, it does include heat pumps. A central system is an installation which air-conditions a number of rooms. In an apartment building, such a system may cool all apartments in the building, each apartment may have its own central system, or there may be several systems, each providing central air-conditioning for a group of apartments. A system with individual room controls is a central system. A room unit is an individual air-conditioner which is installed in a window or an outside wall and is generally intended to cool one room, although it may sometimes be used to cool more than one room.

Vehicles Available—Data for this item refer to the number of households with vehicles available at home for the use of the members of the household. Included in this item are passenger cars, pickup trucks, small panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less, as well as station wagons, company cars, and taxicabs kept at home for the use of household members. Cars rented or leased for one month or more; police and government cars kept at home; and company vans and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are also included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled cars; immobile cars used as a source of power for some piece of machinery; and vans and trucks kept at home but used only for business purposes are excluded. The statistics do not reflect the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Telephone in Housing Unit—A unit is classified as having a telephone if there is a telephone in the living quarters. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Fuels Used for House Heating, Water Heating, and Cooking—"Utility gas" is gas piped through underground pipes from a central system that serves the

neighborhood. "Bottled, tank, or LP gas" is stored in tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty. "Fuel oil, kerosene, etc." includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids. For data on house heating fuel, the category "Other fuel" includes any other fuel such as purchased steam, coal dust, briquettes made of pitch and sawdust, waste materials such as corncobs, etc. For data on water heating fuel, the category "Other" also includes coal or coke, and wood. For data on cooking fuel, the category "Other" includes fuel oil, kerosene, coal or coke, wood, as well as coal dust, briquettes, etc.

Financial Characteristics

Value—Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot) would sell for, if it were for sale. Value data are presented for "specified owner-occupied" housing units, which are limited to owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. Mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents, or vans occupied as a usual residence, and owner-occupied noncondominium units in multifamily buildings are excluded from the value tabulations. Value was collected for condominium housing units, but such units are excluded from the table showing value in this report.

Medians for value are rounded to the nearest hundred dollar. If the median falls in the category "Less than \$10,000," it is shown as "\$10,000-." If the median falls in the category "\$200,000 or more," it is shown as "\$200,000+."

Mortgage Status and Selected Monthly

Owner Costs—The data are presented for "specified owner-occupied" housing units. These "specified" housing units include only one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. The data exclude owner-occupied condominium housing units, mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents, or vans occupied as a usual residence as well as owner-occupied noncondominium units in multifamily buildings. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, or similar debts

on the property; real estate taxes; fire and hazard insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.).

In this report, separate distributions and medians for selected monthly owner costs are shown for specified owner-occupied housing units "With a mortgage" and for specified owner-occupied housing units "Not mortgaged." Medians for selected monthly owner costs are rounded to the nearest dollar.

Contract Rent—Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to, or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, or services that may be included. The statistics on rent are tabulated for "specified renter-occupied" housing units which include renter-occupied housing units except one-family houses on 10 or more acres.

Medians for contract rent are rounded to the nearest dollar. In computing median contract rent, units reported as "no cash rent" are excluded. If the median falls in the category "Less than \$50," it is shown as "\$50-." If the median falls in the category "\$500 or more," it is shown as "\$500+."

Gross Rent—The statistics on rent are tabulated for "specified renter-occupied" housing units which include renter-occupied housing units except one-family houses on 10 or more acres. The computed rent termed "gross rent" is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else) in addition to rent. Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of water and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures in the computation process. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the rent tabulations.

This report presents data on medians for gross rent rounded to the nearest dollar. In computing median gross rent, units reported as "No cash rent" are excluded.

Appendix C.—General Enumeration and Processing Procedures

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USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first U.S. census in 1790, each person enumerated in the 1980 census was counted as an inhabitant of his or her "usual place of residence," which is generally construed to mean the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of residence rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1). Persons without a usual place of residence, however, were counted where they happened to be staying.

Armed Forces

Members of the Armed Forces living on a military installation were counted, as in every previous census, as residents of the area in which the installation was located; members of the Armed Forces not living on a military installation were counted as residents of the area in which

they were living. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (i.e., with the Armed Forces personnel or at another location, as the case might be).

Each Navy ship was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport, except for those ships which were deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day. As was done in the 1970 census, naval personnel aboard deployed ships were defined in the 1980 census as part of the overseas population, because deployment to the 6th or 7th Fleet implies a long-term overseas assignment.

In homeports with fewer than 1,000 naval personnel assigned to ships, the crews were counted aboard the ship. In homeports with 1,000 or more naval personnel assigned to ships, the naval personnel who indicated that they had a usual residence within 50 miles of the homeport of their ship were attributed to that residence.

When a homeport designated by the Navy was contained in more than one municipality, ships homeported and berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Other ships attributed by the Navy to that homeport, but which were not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day, were allocated to the municipality named on the Navy's homeport list.

Crews of Merchant Vessels

Shipboard Census Reports were mailed to crews of merchant vessels through the ships' respective owner-operators based on lists of U.S. flag merchant vessels obtained from the Maritime Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

If the ship was berthed in a U.S. port on Census Day, the crew was enumerated as of that port. If the ship was

not berthed in a U.S. port but was inside the territorial waters of the United States, the crew was enumerated as of (a) the port of destination if that port was inside the United States or (b) the homeport of the ship if its port of destination was outside the United States. Crews of U.S. flag vessels which were outside U.S. territorial waters on Census Day and crews of vessels flying a foreign flag were not enumerated in the 1980 census.

Persons Away at School

College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since 1950. However, children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions

Inmates of institutions, who ordinarily live there for considerable periods of time, were counted as residents of the area where the institution was located. Patients in short-term wards (general, maternity, etc.) of hospitals were counted at their usual place of residence; if they had no usual place of residence, they were counted at the hospital.

Persons Away From Their Residence on Census Day

Persons in hotels, motels, etc., on the night of March 31, 1980, were requested to fill out a census form for assignment of their census information back to their homes if they indicated that no one was at home to report them in the census. A similar approach was used for persons visiting in private residences, as well as for Americans who left the United States during March 1980 via major intercontinental air or ship carriers for temporary travel abroad. In addition, information on persons away from their usual place of residence was obtained from other members of their families, resident managers, neighbors, etc. If an entire household was expected to be

away during the whole period of the enumeration, information on that household was obtained from neighbors. A matching process was used to eliminate duplicate reports for persons who reported for themselves while away from their usual residence and who were also reported at this usual residence by someone else.

A special enumeration was conducted in such facilities as missions, flophouses, jails, detention centers, etc., on the night of April 6, 1980, and persons enumerated therein were counted as residents of the area in which the establishment was located.

Americans Abroad

Americans who were overseas for an extended period (in the Armed Forces, working at civilian jobs, studying in foreign universities, etc.) were not included in the population of any State or the District of Columbia. On the other hand, Americans who were temporarily abroad on vacations, business trips, and the like were counted at their usual residence in the United States.

Citizens of Foreign Countries

Citizens of foreign countries having their usual residence (legally or illegally) in the United States on Census Day, including those working here (but not living at an embassy, ministry, legation, chancellery, or consulate) and those attending school (but not living at an embassy, etc.), were included in the enumeration, as were members of their families living with them. However, citizens of foreign countries temporarily visiting or traveling in the United States or living on the premises of an embassy, etc., were not enumerated in the 1980 census.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1980 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. A census questionnaire was delivered by postal carriers to every housing unit several days before Census Day, April 1, 1980. This questionnaire included explanatory information and was accompanied by an instruction guide. Spanish-language versions of the questionnaire and instruction guide were available on request. The questionnaire

was also available in narrative translation in 32 languages.

In most areas of the United States, altogether containing about 95 percent of the population, the householder was requested to fill out and mail back the questionnaire on Census Day. Approximately 83 percent of these households returned their forms by mail. Households that did not mail back a form and vacant housing units were visited by an enumerator. Households that returned a form with incomplete or inconsistent information that exceeded a specified tolerance were contacted by telephone or, if necessary, by a personal visit, to obtain the missing information.

In the remaining (mostly sparsely settled) area of the country, which contained about 5 percent of the population, the householder was requested to fill out the questionnaire and hold it until visited by an enumerator. Incomplete and unfilled forms were completed by interview during the enumerator's visit. Vacant units were enumerated by a personal visit and observation.

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire: a short-form questionnaire containing a limited number of basic population and housing questions or a long-form questionnaire containing these basic questions as well as a number of additional questions. A sampling procedure was used to determine those units which were to receive the long-form questionnaire. Two sampling rates were employed. For most of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long form or sample questionnaire; in counties, incorporated places and minor civil divisions estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire to enhance the reliability of sample data in small areas.

Special questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters such as colleges and universities, hospitals, prisons, military installations, and ships. These forms contained the population questions but did not include any housing questions. In addition to the regular census questionnaires, the Supplementary Questionnaire for American Indians was used in conjunction with the short form on Federal and State reservations and in the historic areas of

Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) for households that had at least one American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut household member.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

The 1980 census questionnaires were processed in a manner similar to that for the 1970 and 1960 censuses. They were designed to be processed electronically by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computer (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied by the respondent or obtained by the enumerator was indicated by marking the answers in predesignated positions that would be "read" by FOSDIC from a microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred onto computer tape with no intervening manual processing. The computer tape did not include information on individual names and addresses.

The data processing was performed in two stages. For 100-percent data, all short forms, and pages 2 and 3 of the long forms (which have the same questions as the short form), were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred onto computer tape for tabulation. For the sample data, the long form (or sample) questionnaires were processed through manual coding operations since some questions required the respondent to provide write-in entries which could not be read by FOSDIC. Census Bureau coders assigned alphabetical or numerical codes to the write-in answers in FOSDIC readable code boxes on each questionnaire. After all coding was completed, the long forms were microfilmed, and the film was "read" by FOSDIC and transferred onto computer tape.

The tape containing the information from the questionnaires was processed on the Census Bureau's computers through a number of editing and tabulation steps. Among the products of this operation were computer tapes from which the tables in this report (and most others in the 1980 census publications) were prepared on phototypesetting equipment at the Government Printing Office.

A more detailed description of the data collection and processing procedures can be obtained from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing, *Users' Guide*, PHC80-R1.

Appendix D.—Accuracy of the Data

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INTRODUCTION

The data presented in tables 1 and 2 of this publication are based upon complete-count data and the data tabulated in tables 3 through 11 are based on the 1980 census sample. The data in tables 3 through 11 are estimates of the actual figures that would have resulted from a complete count. Estimates can be expected to vary from the complete-count result, because they are subject to two basic types of error—sampling and nonsampling. The sampling error in the data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. The nonsampling error is the result of all other errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Nonsampling error, therefore, affects both the complete-count data in tables 1 and 2 and the sample data in tables 3 through 11. A more detailed discussion of both sampling and nonsampling error and a description of the estimation procedure are given in this appendix.

SAMPLE DESIGN

While every person and housing unit in the United States was enumerated on a questionnaire that requested certain basic demographic information (e.g., age, race, relationship), a sample of persons and housing units was enumerated on a questionnaire that requested additional information. The basic sampling unit for the 1980 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Two sampling rates were employed. In incorporated places and minor civil divisions estimated to have fewer than 2,500 persons (based on pre-census estimates), one-half of all housing units and persons in group quarters were to be included in the sample. In all other places, one-sixth of the housing units or persons in group quarters were sampled. The purpose of this scheme was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small places. When both sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately 19 percent of the Nation's housing units were included in the census sample.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. In about 95 percent of the country, the census was taken by the mailout/mailback procedure. For these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list which was updated and corrected by Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and every sixth unit (for 1-in-6 areas) or every second unit (for 1-in-2 areas) was designated as a sample unit by computer. Both of these lists were also corrected by the Post Office.

In non-mailout/mailback areas, a blank listing book with designated sample lines (every sixth or every second line) was

prepared for the enumerator. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed the area and listed all housing units in the listing book in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit which was listed on a designated sample line, were collected.

In both types of data collection procedure areas, an enumerator was responsible for a small geographic area known as an enumeration district, or ED. An ED usually represented the average workload area for one enumerator.

In order to reduce the cost of processing, a scheme was designed, while the sample questionnaires were being processed, to select a sample of questionnaires on which the place of work and migration data items would be coded. The sample questionnaires were processed by work units consisting of 1980 census ED's. In work units (ED's) where the place of work and migration data items had not yet been coded, every other sample questionnaire within the work unit was selected for these coding operations. In work units where the place of work and migration data items already had been coded, all sample questionnaires were included in the tabulation.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since the data in tables 3 through 11 in this publication are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from complete-count figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The estimates in tables 3 through 11 would also differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of

a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a survey estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. The method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this report is given below.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and complete-count data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during each of the many extensive and complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A more detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Errors" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one direction will make both sample and complete-count data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will be skewed toward the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through D in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this report. In order to perform this calculation, it is necessary to know the unadjusted standard error for the characteristic, given in table A or B, that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, families or housing units) and estimation technique; the adjustment factor for the

particular characteristic estimated, given in table C; and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in sample given in table D. The adjustment factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1980 census.

To calculate the approximate standard error of an estimate, follow the steps given below:

- Obtain the unadjusted standard error from table A or B (or from the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively;
- Find the geographic area or congressional district with which you are working in table D and obtain the person or housing unit "percent in sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent in sample" figure for person and family characteristics and the housing unit figure for housing unit characteristics.
- Use table C to obtain the factor for the characteristic (e.g., labor force status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent in sample with which you are working. Multiply the unadjusted standard error by this factor. If the estimate is a cross-tabulation of more than one characteristic, use the largest factor.

As is evident from the formulas below tables A and B, the unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. These estimated totals and percentages are, nevertheless, still subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate.

For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the *unadjusted* standard errors in table B that appear in the "2" or "98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use an *unadjusted* standard error of 16.

Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to differences between two sample estimates. In order to estimate the standard error of a difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

- For the difference between a sample estimate and a complete-count value, use the standard error of the sample estimate.
- For the difference between (or sum of) two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors Se_x and Se_y of estimates x and y :

$$Se_{(x+y)} = Se_{(x-y)} = \sqrt{(Se_x)^2 + (Se_y)^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or between a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1980 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this publication.

- For the difference between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest.

Means—The standard error of a mean depends upon the variability of the distribution on which the mean is based, the size of the sample, the sample design (for example, the use of households as a sampling unit), and the estimation procedure used.

An approximation to the standard error of the mean may be obtained as follows: compute the variance of the distribution on which the mean is based; multiply this value by five and divide the product by the total count of units in the distribution; obtain the square root

of this quotient and multiply the result by the adjustment factor from table C that is appropriate for the characteristic on which the mean is based.

Medians—For the standard error of a median of a characteristic it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as $N/2$). Treat $N/2$ as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above using tables A, C, and D. Compute the desired confidence interval about $N/2$. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about $N/2$. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, cumulate frequencies starting from the highest value of the characteristic until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about $N/2$. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1980 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

- (1) Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples; and

- (2) Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability or confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the complete-count value).

Confidence intervals may also be constructed for the difference between two sample figures. This is done by computing the difference between these figures, obtaining the standard error of the difference (using the formula given earlier) and then forming a confidence interval for this estimated difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this report do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data.

The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68 or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this publication based on the estimated standard errors.

For more information on confidence intervals and nonsampling error see any standard sampling theory text.

Use of Tables To Compute Standard Errors

See appendix D of PHC80-3, *Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas* or PC80-1-C, *General Social and Economic Characteristics*, for examples showing the computation of standard errors and the formation of confidence intervals.

ESTIMATION PROCEDURES

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure which resulted in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units in the tabulation area which possessed the characteristic. Estimates of family characteristics were based on the weights assigned to the family members designated as householders. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value five, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with a weight of five. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights which vary from person to person or housing unit to housing unit.

The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas were generally formed of adjoining portions of geography, which closely agreed with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas were never allowed to cross state or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count of less than 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in three stages. For persons the first stage employed 17 household type groups. The second stage used two groups: householders and non-house-

holders. The third stage could potentially use 160 age-sex-race-Spanish origin groups. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

Stage I—Type of Household

Group *Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18.*

1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit

Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18.

6-10	2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit
------	---

Persons in All Other Housing Units

11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit
17	<i>Persons in Group Quarters</i>

Stage II—Householder/Nonhouseholder

Group

1	Householder
2	Non-householder (including persons in group quarters)

Stage III—Age/Sex/Race/Spanish Origin

Group

White Race

Persons of Spanish Origin Male

1	0 to 4 years of age
2	5 to 14 years of age
3	15 to 19 years of age
4	20 to 24 years of age
5	25 to 34 years of age
6	35 to 44 years of age
7	45 to 64 years of age
8	65 years of age or older

Female

9-16	Same age categories as groups 1 to 8
------	--------------------------------------

Persons Not of Spanish Origin

17-32	Same age and sex categories as groups 1 to 16
-------	---

Black Race

33-64	Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32
-------	--

Asian, Pacific Islander Race

65-96	Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32
-------	--

Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race

97-128	Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32
--------	--

Other Race (includes those races not listed above)

129-160	Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32
---------	--

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign each sample person record an initial weight. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in estimation procedure was to combine, if necessary, the groups in each of the three stages prior to the repeated ratio estimation in order to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For the first and second stages, any group that did not meet certain criteria concerning the unweighted sample count or the ratio of the complete count to the initially weighted sample count was combined or collapsed with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the third stage, the "other" race category was collapsed with the "White" race category before the above collapsing criteria as well as an additional criterion concerning the number of complete-count persons in each category were applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent three stages of ratio adjustment which used the groups listed above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted

weight. In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Finally, the stage II weights were adjusted at stage III by the ratio of the complete census count and the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. The three stages of adjustment were performed twice (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage III were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight for the persons in a particular group was 7.2, then one-fifth of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8 and the remaining four-fifths received a weight of 7.

Separate weights were derived for tabulating the place of work and migration data items. The weights were obtained by adjusting the weight derived above for persons on questionnaires selected for coding by the reciprocal of the ED coding rate and a ratio adjustment to ensure that the sum of the weights and the complete count total population figure would agree.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons. The major difference was that the occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in two stages and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in one stage. The first stage for occupied housing units employed 16 household type categories and the second stage could potentially use 190 tenure-race-Spanish origin- value/rent groups. For vacant housing units three groups were utilized. The stages for the ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

Stage I—Type of Household

Group

Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18

1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit

4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit	83	\$100 — \$149
5	8 or more persons in housing unit	84	\$150 — \$199
		85	\$200 — \$249
	<i>Housing Units With a Family</i>	86	\$250 — \$299
	<i>Without Own Children Under 18</i>	87	\$300 — \$399
6-10	2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit	88	\$400 — \$499
		89	\$500 +
		90	Other Renter
	<i>All Other Housing Units</i>	91	No Cash Rent
11	1 person in housing unit		<i>Persons Not of Spanish Origin</i>
12-16	2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit	92-102	Same rent categories as groups 81 to 91
Stage II—Tenure/Race and Origin of Householder/Value or Rent			
<i>Group</i>	<i>Owner</i>		
	<i>White Race (householder)</i>		
	<i>Persons of Spanish Origin (householder)</i>		
	<i>Value of House</i>		
1	\$ 0 — \$ 9,999		
2	\$ 10,000 — \$ 19,999		
3	\$ 20,000 — \$ 24,999		
4	\$ 25,000 — \$ 49,999		
5	\$ 50,000 — \$ 99,999		
6	\$100,000 — \$149,999		
7	\$150,000 +		
8	Other Owners		
	<i>Persons Not of Spanish Origin</i>		
9-16	Same value categories as groups 1 to 8		
	<i>Black Race</i>		
17-32	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16		
	<i>Asian, Pacific Islander Race</i>		
33-48	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16		
	<i>Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race</i>		
49-64	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16		
	<i>Other Race (includes those races not listed above)</i>		
65-80	Same Value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16		
	<i>Renter</i>		
	<i>White Race (persons of Spanish origin)</i>		
	<i>Rent Categories</i>		
81	\$ 1 — \$ 59		
82	\$ 60 — \$ 99		
			<i>Black Race</i>
		103-124	Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102
			<i>Asian, Pacific Islander Race</i>
		125-146	Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102
			<i>Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race</i>
		147-168	Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102
			<i>Other Race (includes those not listed above)</i>
		169-190	Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102

VACANT HOUSING UNITS

<i>Group</i>	
1	<i>Vacant for Rent</i>
2	<i>Vacant for Sale</i>
3	<i>Other Vacant</i>

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial (unadjusted) weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete-count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

CONTROL OF NONSAMPLING ERROR

As mentioned above, nonsampling error is present in both sample and complete-count data. If left unchecked, this error could introduce serious bias into the data, the variability of which could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the 1980 census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. The primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error are described below. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions were actually carried out during the census. To the extent possible, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be entirely missed by the census. This undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data. Several extensive programs were developed to focus on this important problem.

- The Postal Service reviewed mailing lists and reported housing unit addresses which were missing, undeliverable, or duplicated in the listings.
- The purchased commercial mailing list was updated and corrected by a complete field review of the list of housing units during a precavass operation.
- A record check was performed to reduce the undercoverage of individual persons in selected areas. Independent lists of persons, such as driver's license holders, were matched with the household rosters in the census listings. Persons not matched to the census rosters were followed up and added to the census counts if they were found to have been missed.
- A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent was utilized to further reduce the undercoverage of persons.

More extensive discussions of programs developed to reduce undercoverage will be published as the analyses of those programs are completed.

Respondent and Enumeration Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error by offering incorrect or incomplete information. To reduce this source of error, questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency and followed up as necessary. For example, if labor force items were incomplete for a person 15 years or older, long-form field edit procedures would recognize the situation and a followup attempt to obtain the information would be made.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was carefully monitored. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages which included experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse was reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases of processing the census represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed,

and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any allocation procedure using respondent data may not completely reflect this difference either at the element level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was substantially reduced during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics of the nonrespondents remaining after this operation were allocated by computer using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics. The allocation procedure is described in more detail below.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of statistics that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, certain unacceptable entries were edited.

In the field, questionnaires were reviewed for omissions and certain inconsistencies by a census clerk or an enumerator and, if necessary, a followup was made to obtain missing information. In addition, a similar review of questionnaires was done in the central processing offices. As a rule, however, editing was performed by hand only when it could not be done effectively by machine.

As one of the first steps in editing, the configuration of marks on the questionnaire column was scanned electronically to determine whether it contained information for a person or merely spurious marks. If the column contained entries for at least two of the basic characteristics (relationship, sex, race, age, marital status, Spanish origin), the inference was made that the marks represented a person. In cases in which two or more basic characteristics were available for only a portion of the people in the unit, other information on the questionnaire provided by an enumerator was used to determine the total number of persons. Names were not used as criterion of the presence of a person because the electronic scanning did not distinguish any entry in the name space.

If any characteristics for a person were still missing when the questionnaires reached the central processing offices, they were supplied by allocation. Allocations, or assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries, were needed most often when an entry for a given item was lacking or when the information reported for a person on that item was inconsistent with other information for the person. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person that was consistent with entries for other persons with similar characteristics. Thus, a person who was reported as a 20-year-old son of the householder, but for whom marital status was not reported, was assigned the same marital status as that of the last son processed in the same age group. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries, it is believed, enhances the usefulness of the data.

The editing process also includes another type of correction; namely, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person. When there was indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for all or most of the people, although persons were known to be present, a previously processed household was selected as a substitute and the full set of characteristics for each substitute person was duplicated. These duplications fall into two classes: (1) "persons substituted for mechanical failure," e.g., when the questionnaire page on which persons were listed was not properly microfilmed, and (2) "persons substituted for noninterview," e.g., when a housing unit was indicated as occupied but the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire.

Specific tolerances were established for the number of computer allocations and substitutions that would be permitted. If the number of corrections was beyond tolerance, the questionnaires in which the errors occurred were clerically reviewed. If it was found that the errors resulted from damaged questionnaires, from improper microfilming, from faulty reading by FOSDIC of undamaged questionnaires, or from other types of machine failure, the questionnaires were reprocessed.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Errors for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total ^{1/}	Size of publication area ^{2/}													
	500	1 000	2 500	5 000	10 000	25 000	50 000	100 000	250 000	500 000	1 000 000	5 000 000	10 000 000	25 000 000
50.....	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100.....	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250.....	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500.....	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1 000.....	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2 500.....	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5 000.....	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1 000 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5 000 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10 000 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

^{1/} For estimated totals larger than 10 000 000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$Se(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}(1-\frac{\hat{Y}}{N})}$$

N = Size of area

\hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

^{2/} The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentages

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage ^{1/}													
	500	750	1 000	1 500	2 500	5 000	7 500	10 000	25 000	50 000	100 000	250 000	500 000	
2 or 98.....	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
5 or 95.....	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	
10 or 90.....	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	
15 or 85.....	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	
20 or 80.....	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	
25 or 75.....	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	
30 or 70.....	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	
35 or 65.....	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	
50.....	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	

^{1/} For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error.

$$Se(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B} \hat{p}(100-\hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Adjustment Factors

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 19 Percent	19 to 33 Percent	More than 33 Percent
POPULATION			
Urban and rural.....	1.0	0.9	0.6
Age, sex, race, and Spanish origin.....	1.2	1.0	0.6
Household or family type.....	1.1	0.7	0.5
Household relationship.....	1.2	1.0	0.7
Household size.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Marital status.....	1.0	0.7	0.5
Language usage and ability to speak			
English.....	1.5	1.1	0.8
Ancestry.....	1.7	1.4	0.9
Type of group quarters.....	0.8	0.8	0.6
Nativity and place of birth.....	1.9	1.6	1.0
Residence in 1975.....	3.3	3.2	2.1
Means of transportation to work.....	1.2	0.8	0.6
School enrollment.....	1.4	1.1	0.7
Years of school completed.....	1.2	1.0	0.6
Veteran status.....	1.1	0.8	0.5
Work and public transportation			
disability.....	1.1	0.8	0.6
Labor force status.....	1.2	0.8	0.6
Hours worked per week and weeks			
worked in 1979.....	1.1	0.8	0.5
Unemployed in 1979.....	1.2	0.9	0.6
Industry and occupation.....	1.2	0.8	0.6
Class of worker.....	1.3	0.8	0.6
Household income.....	1.1	0.8	0.5
Income type.....	1.2	0.9	0.6
Family income.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Unrelated individual income.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Workers in family.....	1.2	0.9	0.6
Poverty status: Family.....	1.1	0.8	0.5
Poverty status: Persons.....	1.9	1.5	1.0
Poverty status: Unrelated individuals.....	1.2	0.8	0.6
HOUSING			
Vacancy status.....	1.1	0.7	0.5
Tenure.....	1.1	0.9	0.6
Units in structure.....	1.1	0.7	0.5
Stories in structure.....	0.9	0.9	0.5
Passenger elevator.....	0.8	0.8	0.5
Source of water.....	1.1	0.8	0.5
Sewage disposal.....	1.0	0.7	0.6
Year structure built.....	1.0	0.8	0.5
Year householder moved into unit.....	1.1	0.9	0.6
Heating equipment and fuel.....	1.1	0.8	0.6
Kitchen facilities.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Number of bedrooms or bathrooms.....	1.1	1.0	0.6
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.1	0.8	0.6
Air conditioning.....	1.2	0.7	0.6
Vehicles available.....	1.1	0.8	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Mortgage status and selected			
monthly owner costs.....	1.1	0.8	0.5

Table D. **Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1980**

[For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State
Congressional Districts

The State -----
 District 1 -----
 District 2 -----
 District 3 -----
 District 4 -----
 District 5 -----

Persons		Housing units	
100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample
2 718 215	15.4	1 110 558	15.5
543 747	15.2	232 081	15.3
543 187	14.6	200 217	14.7
544 870	15.5	228 888	15.8
543 493	15.6	225 952	15.8
542 918	15.8	223 420	15.8



Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 1 THROUGH 10

1. List in question 1 (on page 1), the names of all the people who usually live here. Then turn to pages 2 and 3 where there are columns to list up to seven persons. In the first column print the name of one of the household members in whose name this home is owned or rented. If no household member owns or rents the living quarters, list in the first column any adult household member who is not a roomer, boarder, or paid employee. Print the names of the other household members, if any, in the columns which follow, using question 1 as a checklist.
2. Fill a circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.

A stepchild or legally adopted child of the person in column 1 should be marked Son/daughter. Foster children or wards living in the household should be marked Roomer, boarder.
3. Be sure to fill a circle for the sex of each person.
4. Fill the circle for the category with which the person most closely identifies. If you fill the Indian (American) or Other circle, be sure to print the name of the specific Indian tribe or specific group.
5. Enter age at last birthday in the space provided (enter "0" for babies less than one year old). Also enter month and year of birth, and fill the appropriate circles. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the example on pages 4 and 5. If age or month or year of birth is not known, give your best estimate.
6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark Never married.
7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent if the person identifies his or her ancestry with one of the listed groups, that is, Mexican, Puerto Rican, etc. Origin or descent (ancestry) may be viewed as the nationality group, the lineage, or country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born.
8. Do not count enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. A public school is any school or college which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government.
9. Fill only one circle. Mark the highest grade ever attended even if the person did not finish it. If the person is still in school, mark the grade in which now enrolled. Schooling received in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent grade or year in the regular American school system. If uncertain whether a Head Start program is for nursery school or kindergarten, mark the circle for Nursery school.

If the person skipped or repeated grades, mark the highest grade ever attended regardless of how long it took to get there. Persons who did not attend any college but who completed high school by finishing the 12th grade or by passing an equivalency test, such as the

General Educational Development (GED) examination, should fill the circle for the 12th grade.

10. Mark Finished this grade (or year) only if the person finished the entire grade or year marked in question 9 or if the highest grade was completed by passing a high school equivalency test.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H4 THROUGH H12

- H4. Mark only one circle. *This address* means the house or building number where your living quarters are located.
- H5. Mark the second circle only if you *must* go through someone else's living quarters to get to your own.
- H6. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time.

Mark **Yes**, but also used by another household if someone else who lives in the same building, but is not a member of your household, also uses the facilities. Mark this circle also if the occupants of living quarters now vacant would also use the facilities in your living quarters.

- H7. Count only whole rooms used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, or unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other space used for storage.
- H8. Mark Owned or being bought if the living quarters are owned outright or are mortgaged. Also mark Owned or being bought if the living quarters are owned but the land is rented.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid. Rent may be paid by persons who are not members of your household.

Occupied without payment of cash rent includes, for example, a parsonage, military housing, a house or apartment provided free of rent by the owner, or a house or apartment occupied by a janitor or caretaker in exchange for services.

- H9. A *condominium* is housing in which the apartments or houses in a development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. The person owning a condominium very likely has a mortgage on the particular unit.

- H10b. A *commercial establishment* is easily recognized from the outside, for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A *medical office* is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

- H11. Include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the

land. If this is a condominium unit, enter the estimated value for your living quarters and your share of the common elements.

- H12.** Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is not paid by the month, change the rent to a monthly amount; and then fill the appropriate circle in question H12.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:
By the day	30
By the week	4
Every other week	2

If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
4 times a year	3
2 times a year	6
Once a year	12

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H13 THROUGH H20

- H13.** Mark only one circle.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall which goes from ground to roof.

Mark **A** one-family house detached from any other house when a mobile home or trailer has had one or more rooms added or built onto it; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

Count all occupied and vacant living quarters in the house or building, but not stores or office space.

- H14a.** Do not count unfinished basements or unfinished attics. However, a basement or attic with finished room(s) for living purposes should be counted as a story.

- H15a.** A city or suburban lot is usually located in a city, a community, or any built-up area outside a city or community, and is not larger than the house and yard. All living quarters in apartment buildings, including garden-type apartments in the city or suburbs, are considered on a city or suburban lot.

A *place* is a farm, ranch, or any other property, other than a city or suburban lot, on which this *residence* is located.

- H16.** If a well provides water for six or more houses or apartments, mark **A** public system. If a well provides water for five or fewer houses or apartments, mark one of the categories for *individual well*.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. *Dug wells* are generally hand dug and are wider.

- H17.** A *public sewer* is operated by a government body or a private organization. A *septic tank* or *cesspool* is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

- H19.** The term *person in column 1* refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house is owned or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house or apartment.

- H20.** This question refers to the type of *heating equipment* and not to the fuel used.

An *electric heat pump* is sometimes known as a reverse cycle

system. It may be centrally installed with ducts to the rooms or individual heat pumps in the rooms.

A *floor, wall, or pipeless furnace* delivers warm air to the room right above the furnace or to the room(s) on one or both sides of the wall in which the furnace is installed and does not have ducts leading to other rooms.

Any heater that you plug into an electric outlet should be counted as a *portable room heater*.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H21 THROUGH H32

- H21.** *Gas from underground pipes* is piped in from a central system such as one operated by a public utility company or a municipal government. *Bottled, tank, or LP gas* is stored in tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty. *Other fuel* includes any fuel not separately listed, for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

- H22.** If your living quarters are rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H12. If already included in rent, fill the appropriate circle.

The amounts to be reported should be for the past 12 months, that is, for electricity and gas, the monthly *average* for the past 12 months; for water and other fuels, the *total* amount for the past 12 months.

Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own living quarters. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket ({) the two utilities.

- H23.** The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do *not* have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cook stove.

- H26.** Answer *Yes only* if the telephone is located *in* your living quarters.

- H27.** Count only equipment used to cool the air by means of a refrigeration unit.

- H28—H29.** Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks that are regularly kept at home and used by household members. Do *not* count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

- H30—H32.** Do not answer these questions if you live in a cooperative, regardless of the number of units in the structure.

- H30.** Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions even if they are included in mortgage payment, not paid yet, paid by someone else, or are delinquent.

- H31.** When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis and enter the yearly amount, even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

- H32a.** The word "mortgage" is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans which are secured by real estate.

- b. A second or junior mortgage is also secured by real estate but has been made by the homeowner in addition to the first mortgage.
- c. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H12 to change it to a monthly amount.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 11 THROUGH 14

11. For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person's mother was living when this person was born. For persons born in a hospital, do not give the State in which the hospital was located unless the hospital and the mother's home were in the same State or the location of the mother's home is not known. For example, if a person was born in a hospital in Washington, D.C., but the mother's home was in Virginia at the time of the person's birth, enter "Virginia."

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the full name of the foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., where the person was born. Use international boundaries as now recognized by the United States. Specify whether Northern Ireland or Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular island in the Caribbean, not, for example, West Indies.

- 12. This question is only for persons born in a foreign country. Fill the Yes, a naturalized citizen circle only if the person has completed the naturalization process and is now a citizen.

If the person has entered the U.S. more than once, fill the circle for the year he or she came to stay permanently.

- 13a. Mark No, only speaks English if the person always speaks English at home; then skip to question 14.

Mark Yes if the person speaks a language other than English at home. Do not mark Yes for a language spoken only at school or if speaking ability is limited to a few expressions or slang.

- b. Print the non-English language spoken at home. If this person speaks two or more non-English languages at home and cannot determine which is spoken most often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

- c. Fill the circle that best describes the person's ability to speak English.

(1) The circle Very well should be filled for persons who have no difficulty speaking English.

(2) The circle Well should be filled for persons who have only minor problems which do not seriously limit their ability to speak English.

(3) The circle Not well should be filled for persons who are seriously limited in their ability to speak English.

(4) The circle Not at all should be filled for persons who do not speak English at all.

- 14. Print the ancestry group with which the person identifies. Ancestry (or origin or descent) may be viewed as the nationality group, the lineage, or the country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons who are of more than one origin and who cannot identify with a single group should print their multiple ancestry (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific; for example, if ancestry is "Indian," specify whether American Indian, Asian Indian, or West Indian. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese, and French Canadian from Canadian.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 15 THROUGH 20

- 15a. Mark Yes, this house if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1975, but moved away and came back between then and now. Mark No, different house if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different trailer site).

- b. If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1975, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1) If the person was living in the United States on April 1, 1975, print the name of the State. If the person did not live in the United States on April 1, 1975, print the full name of the foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.

Part (2) If in Louisiana, print the parish name. If in Alaska, print the borough name. If in New York City — print the borough name if the county name is not known. If an independent city, leave blank.

Part (3) If in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island or Vermont, print the name of the town rather than the name of the village or city, unless the name of the town is unknown.

Part (4) Mark Yes if you know that the location is now inside the limits of a city, town, village or other incorporated place, even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1975.

- 17a. Mark Yes only if this person was on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard. Mark No if the person was in the National Guard or the reserves.

- b. Mark Yes if the person was attending a college or university either full or part time and was enrolled for credit toward a degree. Mark No if the person was taking only non-credit courses or was attending a vocational or trade school, such as secretarial school.

- c. Mark Yes, full time if the person worked full time (35 hours or more per week). Mark Yes, part time if the person worked part time (less than 35 hours per week). Mark No if the person only did unpaid volunteer work, housework or yard work at own home, or if the only work done was as a resident of an institution.

- 18a. Mark Yes if this person was ever on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, even if the time served was short. For persons in the National Guard or military reserve units, mark Yes only if the person was ever called to active duty; mark No if the only service was active duty for training.

- b. If this person served during more than one period, fill all circles which apply, even if service was for a short time.

- 19. The term "health condition" refers to any physical or mental problem which has lasted for 6 or more months. A serious problem with seeing, hearing, or speech should be considered a health condition. Pregnancy or a temporary health problem such as a broken bone that is expected to heal normally should not be considered a health condition.

- 20. Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with her.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 21 THROUGH 26

21. If the exact date of marriage is not known, give your best estimate.
- 22a. Mark **Yes** if the person worked, either full or part time, on any day of last week (Sunday through Saturday).

Count as work:

Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
 Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
 Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
 Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
 Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work:

Housework or yard work at home.
 Unpaid volunteer work.
 Work done as a resident of an institution.

- b. Give the *actual* number of hours worked at *all jobs last week*, even if that was more or fewer hours than usually worked.
23. If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the words "various locations" for 23a, and give as much information as possible in the remainder of 23 to identify the area in which he or she worked *most* last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), give the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked.

If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 23e and leave the other parts of 23 blank.

- 24a. Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, etc.
- b. Mark **Worked at home** for a person who works on a farm where he or she lives, or in an office or shop in the person's home.
- c. If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a non-work destination, mark **Drive alone**.
- d. Do not include riders who rode to school or some other non-work destination.
25. If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-to-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.

- 26a. Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last *four* weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.

- b. Mark **No**, already has a job if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.

Mark **No**, temporarily ill if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.

Mark **No**, other reasons if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 27 THROUGH 29

27. Look at the instructions for 22a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm *and* (3) never served in the Armed Forces.

- 28a. If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that has no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his or her own business, print "self-employed."

- b. Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a does. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity *at the place where the person works*. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.

Some examples of what is needed to make an answer acceptable are shown on the census form and here.

Unacceptable

Furniture company
 Grocery store
 Oil company
 Ranch

Acceptable

Metal furniture manufacturing
 Wholesale grocery store
 Retail gas station
 Cattle ranch

- c. Mark **Manufacturing** if the factory, plant, mill, etc., mostly makes things, even if it also sells them.

Mark **Wholesale trade** if the business mostly sells things to stores or other companies.

Mark **Retail trade** if the business mostly sells things (not services) to individuals.

Mark **Other** if the main activity of the employer is not making or selling things. Some examples of **Other** are farming, construction, and services such as those provided by hotels, dry cleaners, repair shops, schools, and banks.

- 29a. Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person does. If the person is a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.

Some examples of what is needed to make an answer acceptable are shown on the census form and here.

Unacceptable

Clerk
 Helper
 Mechanic
 Nurse

Acceptable

Production clerk
 Carpenter's helper
 Auto engine mechanic
 Registered nurse

- b. Print the most important things that the person does on the job. Some examples are shown on the census form.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 30 THROUGH 33

30. If the person was an employee of a *private* nonprofit organization, such as a church, fill the first circle:

Mark Local government employee for a teacher working in an elementary or secondary public school.

- 31a. Look at the instructions for question 22a to see what to count as work.

- b. Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.

- c. If the hours worked each week varied considerably, give the best estimate of the hours usually worked most weeks.

- d. Count every week in which the person did not work at all, but spent any time looking for work or on layoff from a job. *Looking for work* means trying to get a job or start a business or professional practice; *layoff* includes either temporary or indefinite layoff.

32. Fill the Yes or No circle for each part and enter the appropriate amount. If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and mark No for the other person, unless the other person has additional income of the same type.

- a. Include sick leave pay. Do not include reimbursement for business

expenses and pay "in kind," (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).

- b. Include net earnings (gross earnings minus business expenses) from a nonfarm business. If business lost money, write "Loss" above the amount.

- c. Include net earnings (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from a farm. If farm lost money, write "Loss" above the amount.

- d. Include interest and dividends credited to the person's account (for example, from savings accounts and stock shares), net royalties, and net income from rental property.

- e. Include Social Security or Railroad Retirement payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers and to disabled workers.

- f. Include public assistance or welfare payments received from Federal, State, or local agencies. Do not include private welfare payments.

- g. Include all other regular payments, such as government employee retirement, union or private pensions and annuities; unemployment benefits; worker's compensation; Armed Forces allotments; private welfare payments; regular contributions from persons not living in the household; etc.

Do not include lump-sum payments received from the sale of property (capital gains), insurance policies, inheritances, etc.

33. If no income was received in 1979, fill the None circle. If total income was a loss, write "Loss" above the amount.

Please fill out this
official Census Form
and mail it back on
Census Day,
Tuesday, April 1, 1980

1980 Census of the United States

If the address shown below has the wrong apartment identification, please write the correct apartment number or location here:					
DO	A1	A2	A4	A5	A6
				L	

Your answers are confidential

By law (title 13, U.S. Code), census employees are subject to fine and/or imprisonment for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years does your information become available to other government agencies or the public. The same law requires that you answer the questions to the best of your knowledge.

Para personas de habla hispana

(For Spanish-speaking persons):
SI USTED DESEA UN CUESTIONARIO DEL CENSO EN ESPAÑOL llame a la oficina del censo. El número de teléfono se encuentra en el encasillado de la dirección.

O, si prefiere, marque esta casilla ☐ y devuelva el cuestionario por correo en el sobre que se le incluye.

A message from the Director,
Bureau of the Census . . .

We must, from time to time, take stock of ourselves as a people if our Nation is to meet successfully the many national and local challenges we face. This is the purpose of the 1980 census.

The essential need for a population census was recognized almost 200 years ago when our Constitution was written. As provided by article I, the first census was conducted in 1790 and one has been taken every 10 years since then.

The law under which the census is taken protects the confidentiality of your answers. For the next 72 years — or until April 1, 2052 — only sworn census workers have access to the individual records, and no one else may see them.

Your answers, when combined with the answers from other people, will provide the statistical figures needed by public and private groups, schools, business and industry, and Federal, State, and local governments across the country. These figures will help all sectors of American society understand how our population and housing are changing. In this way, we can deal more effectively with today's problems and work toward a better future for all of us.

The census is a vitally important national activity. Please do your part by filling out this census form accurately and completely. If you mail it back promptly in the enclosed postage-paid envelope, it will save the expense and inconvenience of a census taker having to visit you.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Please start by answering Question 1 below.

E-7

Page 2

ALSO ANSWER THE HOUSING QUESTIONS ON PAGE 3

Here are the QUESTIONS ↓	These are the columns for ANSWERS → Please fill one column for each person listed in Question 1.	PERSON in column 1		PERSON in column 2	
		Last name	First name Middle initial	Last name	First name Middle initial
2. How is this person related to the person in column 1? Fill one circle. If "Other relative" of person in column 1, give exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, niece, grandson, etc.		START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned or rented. If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.		If relative of person in column 1: <input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Father/mother <input type="radio"/> Son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Other relative <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister If not related to person in column 1: <input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative <input type="radio"/> Partner, roommate <input type="radio"/> Paid employee	
3. Sex Fill one circle.		<input type="radio"/> Male <input checked="" type="radio"/> Female		<input type="radio"/> Male <input checked="" type="radio"/> Female	
4. Is this person — Fill one circle.		<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other — Specify <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) Print tribe →		<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other — Specify <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) Print tribe →	
5. Age, and month and year of birth a. Print age at last birthday. b. Print month and fill one circle. c. Print year in the spaces, and fill one circle below each number.		a. Age at last birthday: b. Month of birth: <input type="radio"/> Jan.—Mar. <input type="radio"/> Apr.—June <input type="radio"/> July—Sept. <input type="radio"/> Oct.—Dec. c. Year of birth: 1 8 0 0 9 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9		a. Age at last birthday: b. Month of birth: <input type="radio"/> Jan.—Mar. <input type="radio"/> Apr.—June <input type="radio"/> July—Sept. <input type="radio"/> Oct.—Dec. c. Year of birth: 1 8 0 0 9 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	
6. Marital status Fill one circle.		<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced		<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced	
7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent? Fill one circle.		<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic		<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic	
8. Since February 1, 1980, has this person attended regular school or college at any time? Fill one circle. Count nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree.		<input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="radio"/> Yes, private, church-related <input type="radio"/> Yes, private, not church-related		<input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="radio"/> Yes, private, church-related <input type="radio"/> Yes, private, not church-related	
9. What is the highest grade (or year) of regular school this person has ever attended? Fill one circle. If now attending school, mark grade person is in. If high school was finished by equivalency test (GED), mark "12."		Highest grade attended: <input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten Elementary through high school (grade or year) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 <input type="radio"/> College (academic year) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more <input type="radio"/> Never attended school — Skip question 10		Highest grade attended: <input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten Elementary through high school (grade or year) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 <input type="radio"/> College (academic year) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more <input type="radio"/> Never attended school — Skip question 10	
10. Did this person finish the highest grade (or year) attended? Fill one circle.		<input type="radio"/> Now attending this grade (or year) <input type="radio"/> Finished this grade (or year) <input type="radio"/> Did not finish this grade (or year)		<input type="radio"/> Now attending this grade (or year) <input type="radio"/> Finished this grade (or year) <input type="radio"/> Did not finish this grade (or year)	
		CENSUS USE ONLY A. <input type="radio"/> I <input type="radio"/> N <input type="radio"/> O		CENSUS USE ONLY A. <input type="radio"/> I <input type="radio"/> N <input type="radio"/> O	

→ **NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1—H12
FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD**

PERSON in column 7

Last name _____ Middle initial _____

First name _____

If relative of person in column 1:

☐ Husband/wife ☐ Father/mother
☐ Son/daughter ☐ Other relative
☐ Brother/sister

If not related to person in column 1:

☐ Roomer, boarder ☐ Other nonrelative
☐ Partner, roommate ☐
☐ Paid employee

☐ Male ☒ Female

☐ White ☐ Asian Indian
☐ Black or Negro ☐ Hawaiian
☐ Japanese ☐ Guamanian
☐ Chinese ☐ Samoan
☐ Filipino ☐ Eskimo
☐ Korean ☐ Aleut
☐ Vietnamese ☐ Other — Specify _____
☐ Indian (Amer.)
Print tribe → _____

a. Age at last birthday _____ c. Year of birth _____

b. Month of birth _____

☐ Jan.—Mar. ☐ Apr.—June ☐ July—Sept. ☐ Oct.—Dec.

☐ Now married ☐ Separated
☐ Widowed ☐ Never married
☐ Divorced

☐ No (not Spanish/Hispanic)
☐ Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano
☐ Yes, Puerto Rican
☐ Yes, Cuban
☐ Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic

☐ No, has not attended since February 1
☐ Yes, public school, public college
☐ Yes, private, church-related
☐ Yes, private, not church-related

Highest grade attended:

☐ Nursery school ☐ Kindergarten
Elementary through high school (grade or year)
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12
☐ College (academic year) _____
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more
☐ Never attended school—Skip question 10

☐ Now attending this grade (or year)
☐ Finished this grade (or year)
☐ Did not finish this grade (or year)

CENSUS USE ONLY A. ☐ I ☐ N ☐ O

If you listed more than 7 persons in Question 1, please see note on page 20.

H1. Did you leave anyone out of Question 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, a new baby still in the hospital, a lodger who also has another home, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?

- ☐ Yes — On page 20 give name(s) and reason left out.
☐ No

H2. Did you list anyone in Question 1 who is away from home now — for example, on a vacation or in a hospital?

- ☐ Yes — On page 20 give name(s) and reason person is away.
☐ No

H3. Is anyone visiting here who is not already listed?

- ☐ Yes — On page 20 give name of each visitor for whom there is no one at the home address to report the person to a census taker.
☐ No

H4. How many living quarters, occupied and vacant, are at this address?

- ☐ One
☐ 2 apartments or living quarters
☐ 3 apartments or living quarters
☐ 4 apartments or living quarters
☐ 5 apartments or living quarters
☐ 6 apartments or living quarters
☐ 7 apartments or living quarters
☐ 8 apartments or living quarters
☐ 9 apartments or living quarters
☐ 10 or more apartments or living quarters
☐ This is a mobile home or trailer

H5. Do you enter your living quarters —

- ☐ Directly from the outside or through a common or public hall?
☐ Through someone else's living quarters?

H6. Do you have complete plumbing facilities in your living quarters, that is, hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower?

- ☐ Yes, for this household only
☐ Yes, but also used by another household
☐ No, have some but not all plumbing facilities
☐ No plumbing facilities in living quarters

H7. How many rooms do you have in your living quarters?

Do not count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.

- ☐ 1 room ☐ 2 rooms ☐ 3 rooms ☐ 4 rooms ☐ 5 rooms ☐ 6 rooms ☐ 7 rooms ☐ 8 rooms ☐ 9 or more rooms

H8. Are your living quarters —

- ☐ Owned or being bought by you or by someone else in this household?
☐ Rented for cash rent?
☐ Occupied without payment of cash rent?

H9. Is this apartment (house) part of a condominium?

- ☐ No
☐ Yes, a condominium

H10. If this is a one-family house —

a. Is the house on a property of 10 or more acres?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No

b. Is any part of the property used as a commercial establishment or medical office?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No

H11. If you live in a one-family house or a condominium unit which you own or are buying —

What is the value of this property, that is, how much do you think this property (house and lot or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale?

Do not answer this question if this is —

- ☐ A mobile home or trailer
☐ A house on 10 or more acres
☐ A house with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property

- ☐ Less than \$10,000 ☐ \$50,000 to \$54,999
☐ \$10,000 to \$14,999 ☐ \$55,000 to \$59,999
☐ \$15,000 to \$19,999 ☐ \$60,000 to \$64,999
☐ \$17,500 to \$19,999 ☐ \$65,000 to \$69,999
☐ \$20,000 to \$22,499 ☐ \$70,000 to \$74,999
☐ \$22,500 to \$24,999 ☐ \$75,000 to \$79,999

- ☐ \$25,000 to \$27,499 ☐ \$80,000 to \$89,999
☐ \$27,500 to \$29,999 ☐ \$90,000 to \$99,999
☐ \$30,000 to \$34,999 ☐ \$100,000 to \$124,999
☐ \$35,000 to \$39,999 ☐ \$125,000 to \$149,999
☐ \$40,000 to \$44,999 ☐ \$150,000 to \$199,999
☐ \$45,000 to \$49,999 ☐ \$200,000 or more

H12. If you pay rent for your living quarters —

What is the monthly rent?

If rent is not paid by the month, see the instruction guide on how to figure a monthly rent.

- ☐ Less than \$50 ☐ \$160 to \$169
☐ \$50 to \$59 ☐ \$170 to \$179
☐ \$60 to \$69 ☐ \$180 to \$189
☐ \$70 to \$79 ☐ \$190 to \$199
☐ \$80 to \$89 ☐ \$200 to \$224
☐ \$90 to \$99 ☐ \$225 to \$249
☐ \$100 to \$109 ☐ \$250 to \$274
☐ \$110 to \$119 ☐ \$275 to \$299
☐ \$120 to \$129 ☐ \$300 to \$349
☐ \$130 to \$139 ☐ \$350 to \$399
☐ \$140 to \$149 ☐ \$400 to \$499
☐ \$150 to \$159 ☐ \$500 or more

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A4. Block number	A6. Serial number	B. Type of unit or quarters	For vacant units	D. Months vacant	F. Total persons
		Occupied	C1. Is this unit for —	<input type="radio"/> Less than 1 month	
		<input type="radio"/> First form	<input type="radio"/> Year round use	<input type="radio"/> 1 up to 2 months	
		<input type="radio"/> Continuation	<input type="radio"/> Seasonal/Mig. — Skip C2, C3, and D.	<input type="radio"/> 2 up to 6 months	
		Vacant	C2. Vacancy status	<input type="radio"/> 6 up to 12 months	
		<input type="radio"/> Regular	<input type="radio"/> For rent	<input type="radio"/> 1 year up to 2 years	
		<input type="radio"/> Usual home elsewhere	<input type="radio"/> For sale only	<input type="radio"/> 2 or more years	
		Group quarters	<input type="radio"/> Rented or sold, not occupied		
		<input type="radio"/> First form	<input type="radio"/> Held for occasional use	E. Indicators	
		<input type="radio"/> Continuation	<input type="radio"/> Other vacant	1. <input type="radio"/> Mail return	
			C3. Is this unit boarded up?	2. <input type="radio"/> Pop./F	
			<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		

H13. Which best describes this building? <i>Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.</i>		H21a. Which fuel is used most for house heating?		CENSUS USE
<input type="radio"/> A mobile home or trailer <input type="radio"/> A one-family house detached from any other house <input type="radio"/> A one-family house attached to one or more houses <input type="radio"/> A building for 2 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 3 or 4 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 5 to 9 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 10 to 19 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 20 to 49 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 50 or more families <input type="radio"/> A boat, tent, van, etc.		<input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.		
<input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used		<input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used		H22a. <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9
H14a. How many stories (floors) are in this building? <i>Count an attic or basement as a story if it has any finished rooms for living purposes.</i> <input type="radio"/> 1 to 3 — Skip to H15 <input type="radio"/> 4 to 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 to 12 <input type="radio"/> 13 or more stories		b. Which fuel is used most for water heating? <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.		
b. Is there a passenger elevator in this building? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		c. Which fuel is used most for cooking? <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.		H22b. <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9
H15a. Is this building — <input type="radio"/> On a city or suburban lot, or on a place of less than 1 acre? — Skip to H16 <input type="radio"/> On a place of 1 to 9 acres? <input type="radio"/> On a place of 10 or more acres?		H22. What are the costs of utilities and fuels for your living quarters? a. Electricity \$.00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge Average monthly cost <input type="radio"/> Electricity not used		
b. Last year, 1979, did sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products from this place amount to — <input type="radio"/> Less than \$50 (or None) <input type="radio"/> \$50 to \$249 <input type="radio"/> \$250 to \$599 <input type="radio"/> \$600 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499 <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 or more		b. Gas \$.00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge Average monthly cost <input type="radio"/> Gas not used		H22c. <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9
H16. Do you get water from — <input type="radio"/> A public system (city water department, etc.) or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well? <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source (a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.)?		c. Water \$.00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge Yearly cost <input type="radio"/> These fuels not used		
H17. Is this building connected to a public sewer? <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool <input type="radio"/> No, use other means		H23. Do you have complete kitchen facilities? Complete kitchen facilities are a sink with piped water, a range or cookstove, and a refrigerator. <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		H22d. <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9
H18. About when was this building originally built? Mark when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. <input type="radio"/> 1979 or 1980 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1978 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier		H24. How many bedrooms do you have? <i>Count rooms used mainly for sleeping even if used also for other purposes.</i> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms		
H19. When did the person listed in column 1 move into this house (or apartment)? <input type="radio"/> 1979 or 1980 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1978 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1949 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Always lived here		H25. How many bathrooms do you have? <i>A complete bathroom is a room with flush toilet, bathtub or shower, and wash basin with piped water.</i> <i>A half bathroom has at least a flush toilet or bathtub or shower, but does not have all the facilities for a complete bathroom.</i> <input type="radio"/> No bathroom, or only a half bathroom <input type="radio"/> 1 complete bathroom <input type="radio"/> 1 complete bathroom, plus half bath(s) <input type="radio"/> 2 or more complete bathrooms		<input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9
H20. How are your living quarters heated? <i>Fill one circle for the kind of heat used most.</i> <input type="radio"/> Steam or hot water system <input type="radio"/> Central warm-air furnace with ducts to the individual rooms <i>(Do not count electric heat pumps here)</i> <input type="radio"/> Electric heat pump <input type="radio"/> Other built-in electric units (permanently installed in wall, ceiling, or baseboard) <input type="radio"/> Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace <input type="radio"/> Room heaters with flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene <input type="radio"/> Room heaters without flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene (not portable) <input type="radio"/> Fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters of any kind <input type="radio"/> No heating equipment		H26. Do you have a telephone in your living quarters? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		
H27. Do you have air conditioning? <input type="radio"/> Yes, a central air-conditioning system <input type="radio"/> Yes, 1 individual room unit <input type="radio"/> Yes, 2 or more individual room units <input type="radio"/> No		H28. How many automobiles are kept at home for use by members of your household? <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 automobile <input type="radio"/> 2 automobiles <input type="radio"/> 3 or more automobiles		<input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9
H29. How many vans or trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household? <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 van or truck <input type="radio"/> 2 vans or trucks <input type="radio"/> 3 or more vans or trucks				

FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD

Page 6

Please answer H30–H32 if you live in a one-family house which you own or are buying, unless this is —

- A mobile home or trailer
- A house on 10 or more acres
- A condominium unit
- A house with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property

If any of these, or if you rent your unit or this is a multi-family structure, skip H30 to H32 and turn to page 6.

H30. What were the real estate taxes on this property last year?

\$ _____ .00 OR ☐ None

H31. What is the annual premium for fire and hazard insurance on this property?

\$ _____ .00 OR ☐ None

H32a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on this property?

- ☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt
- ☐ Yes, contract to purchase
- ☐ No — Skip to page 6

b. Do you have a second or junior mortgage on this property?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

c. How much is your total regular monthly payment to the lender? Also include payments on a contract to purchase and to lenders holding second or junior mortgages on this property.

\$ _____ .00 OR ☐ No regular payment required — Skip to page 6

d. Does your regular monthly payment (amount entered in H32c) include payments for real estate taxes on this property?

- ☐ Yes, taxes included in payment
- ☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

e. Does your regular monthly payment (amount entered in H32c) include payments for fire and hazard insurance on this property?

- ☐ Yes, insurance included in payment
- ☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

Please turn to page 6

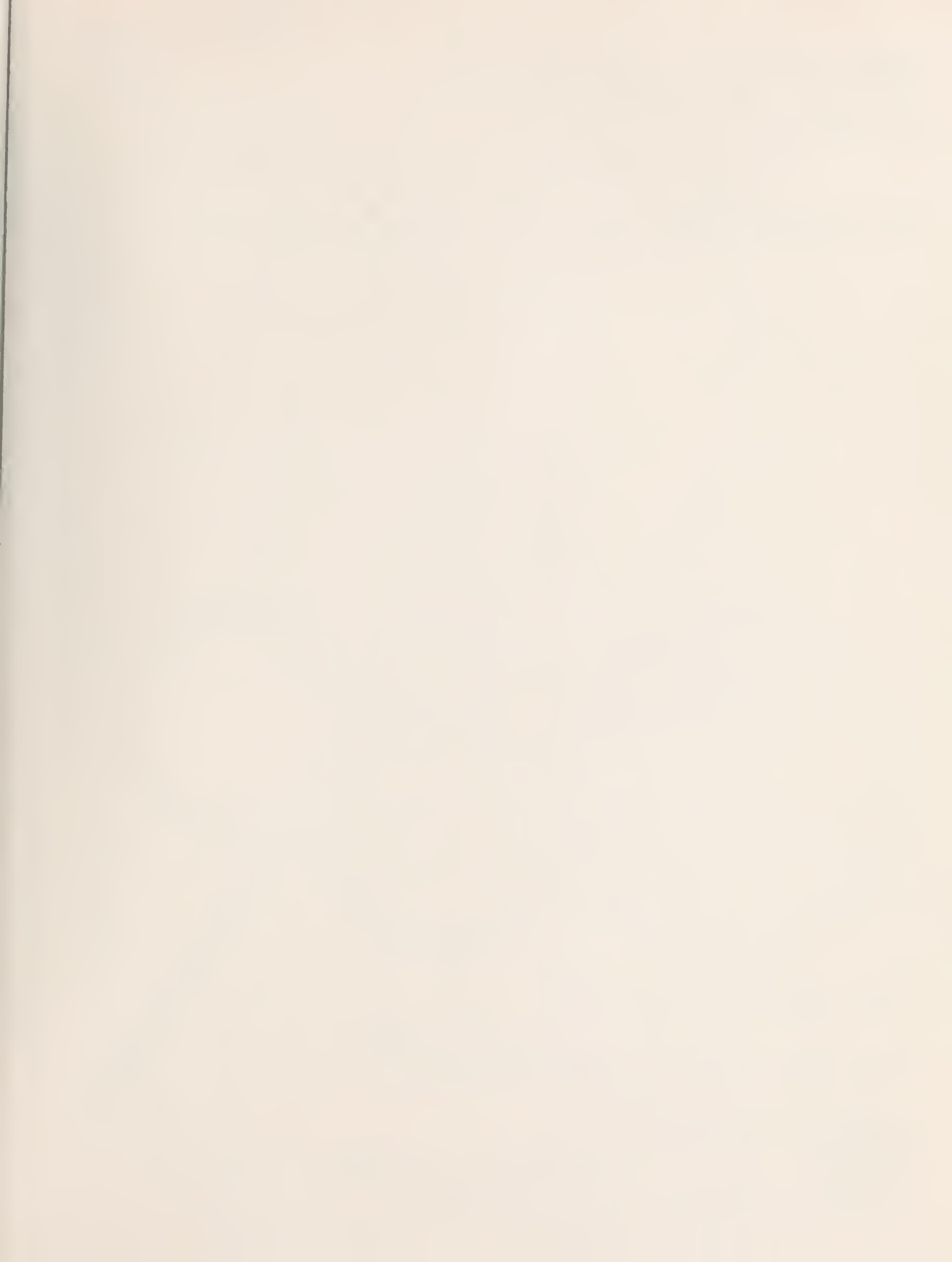
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1	2.	4.	2	2.	4.	3	2.	4.
S.S.	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	S.S.	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	S.S.	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
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Yes	3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3	Yes	3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3	Yes	3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3
	4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4		4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4		4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4
	5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5		5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5		5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5
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No	7 7 7 7	7 7 7 7	No	7 7 7 7	7 7 7 7	No	7 7 7 7	7 7 7 7
	8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8		8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8		8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8
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4	2.	4.	5	2.	4.	6	2.	4.
S.S.	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	S.S.	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	S.S.	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
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	2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2		2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2		2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2
Yes	3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3	Yes	3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3	Yes	3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3
	4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4		4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4		4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4
	5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5		5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5		5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5
	6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6		6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6		6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6
No	7 7 7 7	7 7 7 7	No	7 7 7 7	7 7 7 7	No	7 7 7 7	7 7 7 7
	8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8		8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8		8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8
	9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9		9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9		9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9
7	2.	4.	GQ.	H30.	H31.	H32c.		
S.S.	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0		
	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	1 1	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1		
	2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2	2 2	2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2		
Yes	3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3	3 3	3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3		
	4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4	4 4	4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4		
	5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5	5 5	5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5		
	6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6	6 6	6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6		
No	7 7 7 7	7 7 7 7	7 7	7 7 7 7	7 7 7 7	7 7 7 7		
	8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8	8 8	8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8		
	9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9	9 9	9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9		

Name of Person 1 on page 2:	Last name	First name	Middle initial																												
11. In what State or foreign country was this person born? <i>Print the State where this person's mother was living when this person was born. Do not give the location of the hospital unless the mother's home and the hospital were in the same State.</i>																															
<i>Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.</i>																															
12. If this person was born in a foreign country — a. Is this person a naturalized citizen of the United States?	<input type="radio"/> Yes, a naturalized citizen <input type="radio"/> No, not a citizen <input type="radio"/> Born abroad of American parents																														
b. When did this person come to the United States to stay?	<input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1980 <input type="radio"/> 1965 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1964 <input type="radio"/> Before 1950																														
13a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, only speaks English — Skip to 14																														
b. What is this language?	(For example — Chinese, Italian, Spanish, etc.)																														
c. How well does this person speak English?	<input type="radio"/> Very well <input type="radio"/> Not well <input type="radio"/> Well <input type="radio"/> Not at all																														
14. What is this person's ancestry? If uncertain about how to report ancestry, see instruction guide. (For example: Afro-Amer., English, French, German, Honduran, Hungarian, Irish, Italian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Polish, Ukrainian, Venezuelan, etc.)																															
15a. Did this person live in this house five years ago (April 1, 1975)? <i>If in college or Armed Forces in April 1975, report place of residence there.</i>	<input type="radio"/> Born April 1975 or later — Turn to next page for next person <input type="radio"/> Yes, this house — Skip to 16 <input type="radio"/> No, different house																														
b. Where did this person live five years ago (April 1, 1975)?	(1) State, foreign country, Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.: _____ (2) County: _____ (3) City, town, village, etc.: _____ (4) Inside the incorporated (legal) limits of that city, town, village, etc? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, in unincorporated area																														
16. When was this person born?	<input type="radio"/> Born before April 1965 — <i>Please go on with questions 17-33</i> <input type="radio"/> Born April 1965 or later — <i>Turn to next page for next person</i>																														
17. In April 1975 (five years ago) was this person — a. On active duty in the Armed Forces?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No																														
b. Attending college?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No																														
c. Working at a job or business?	<input type="radio"/> Yes, full time <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes, part time																														
18a. Is this person a veteran of active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States? <i>If service was in National Guard or Reserves only, see instruction guide.</i>	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 19																														
b. Was active-duty military service during — <i>Fill a circle for each period in which this person served.</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> May 1975 or later <input type="checkbox"/> Vietnam era (August 1964–April 1975) <input type="checkbox"/> February 1955–July 1964 <input type="checkbox"/> Korean conflict (June 1950–January 1955) <input type="checkbox"/> World War II (September 1940–July 1947) <input type="checkbox"/> World War I (April 1917–November 1918) <input type="checkbox"/> Any other time																														
19. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition which has lasted for 6 or more months and which . . .	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 80%;"></td> <td style="width: 5%; text-align: center;">Yes</td> <td style="width: 15%; text-align: center;">No</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job?</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>b. Prevents this person from working at a job?</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>c. Limits or prevents this person from using public transportation?</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/></td> </tr> </table>				Yes	No	a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	b. Prevents this person from working at a job?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	c. Limits or prevents this person from using public transportation?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>																
	Yes	No																													
a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>																													
b. Prevents this person from working at a job?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>																													
c. Limits or prevents this person from using public transportation?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>																													
20. If this person is a female — How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? <i>Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted.</i>	<table style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td>None</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/></td> <td><input type="radio"/></td> <td><input type="radio"/></td> <td><input type="radio"/></td> <td><input type="radio"/></td> <td><input type="radio"/></td> <td><input type="radio"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>7</td> <td>8</td> <td>9</td> <td>10</td> <td>11</td> <td>12 or more</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/></td> <td><input type="radio"/></td> <td><input type="radio"/></td> <td><input type="radio"/></td> <td><input type="radio"/></td> <td><input type="radio"/></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>			None	1	2	3	4	5	6	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	7	8	9	10	11	12 or more		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
None	1	2	3	4	5	6																									
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>																									
7	8	9	10	11	12 or more																										
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>																										
21. If this person has ever been married — a. Has this person been married more than once?	<input type="radio"/> Once <input type="radio"/> More than once																														
b. Month and year of marriage?	<table style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td colspan="2">Month and year of first marriage?</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(Month)</td> <td>(Year)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(Month)</td> <td>(Year)</td> </tr> </table>			Month and year of first marriage?		(Month)	(Year)	(Month)	(Year)																						
Month and year of first marriage?																															
(Month)	(Year)																														
(Month)	(Year)																														
c. If married more than once — Did the first marriage end because of the death of the husband (or wife)?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No																														
22a. Did this person work at any time last week?	<table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.) </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <input type="radio"/> No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own household, school work, or volunteer work. </td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: right; margin-right: 50px;">Skip to 25</p>			<input type="radio"/> Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.)	<input type="radio"/> No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own household, school work, or volunteer work.																										
<input type="radio"/> Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.)	<input type="radio"/> No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own household, school work, or volunteer work.																														
b. How many hours did this person work last week (at all jobs)? <i>Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked.</i>	Hours																														
23. At what location did this person work last week? <i>If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week.</i> <i>If one location cannot be specified, see instruction guide.</i>	a. Address (Number and street) _____ <i>If street address is not known, enter the building name, shopping center, or other physical location description.</i> b. Name of city, town, village, borough, etc. _____ c. Is the place of work inside the incorporated (legal) limits of that city, town, village, borough, etc.? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, in unincorporated area d. County _____ e. State _____ f. ZIP Code _____																														
24a. Last week, how long did it usually take this person to get from home to work (one way)?	Minutes																														
b. How did this person usually get to work last week? <i>If this person used more than one method, give the one usually used for most of the distance.</i>	<input type="radio"/> Car <input type="radio"/> Taxicab <input type="radio"/> Truck <input type="radio"/> Motorcycle <input type="radio"/> Van <input type="radio"/> Bicycle <input type="radio"/> Bus or streetcar <input type="radio"/> Walked only <input type="radio"/> Railroad <input type="radio"/> Worked at home <input type="radio"/> Subway or elevated <input type="radio"/> Other — Specify _____																														
<i>If car, truck, or van in 24b, go to 24c. Otherwise, skip to 28.</i>																															
FOR CENSUS USE ONLY																															
Per. No.	11.	13b.	14.	15b.	23.	VL	24a.																								
1	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	<input type="radio"/>	0 0																								
2	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	<input type="radio"/>	1 1																								
3	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	<input type="radio"/>	2 2																								
4	3 3 3	3 3 3	3 3 3	3 3 3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3 3 3																										

➔ Please turn to the next page and answer the questions for Person 2 on page 2





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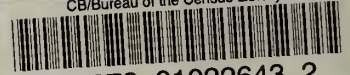


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